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RED CLOUD AGENCY.

Report of the Commission

Appointed to Investigate Prof. Marsh's Charges.

Agent Saville Incompetent but Not Dishonest.

He Leaves Office Poorer Than When He Went In.

LOOSE SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING.

A Pretty Thorough Sifting of All the Allegations.

Frauds Discovered in Flour, Pork and Transportation.

Commissioner Smith Honest, but Lacking in Vigilance, Astuteness and Decision of Character.

Ex-Secretary Delano Exonerated from the Charges Against Him.

Conclusions and Recommendations of the Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18, The following is an analysis of the report just made by the Commission composed of Messrs. Fletcher, Harris, Faulkner and Atherton, appointed to investigate and report on the charges of mismanagement and fraud at the Red Cloud Agency made by Prof. Marsh:

The Joint Commission for the investigation of affairs at the Red Cloud Agency have closed their labors, and submitted their report to the Secretary of the Interior and Board of Indian Commissioners, by whom they was appointed. Adopting Professor Marsh's letter to the President, setting forth the charges of fraud and mismanagement in Indian affairs, as their starting point, the Commission take up his allegations *seriatim*, examining all available sources of evidence, and consulting all records and documentary proof which might in their judgment throw light upon the subject, the printed testimony so taken comprising more than 800 octavo pages. The Commission sustain the charges of official incompetency preferred against J. J. Saville, Indian agent at the Red Cloud Agency, and recommend his removal, but exonerate him from the charge of dishonesty, and point to him as one Indian agent who goes out of office a poorer man than he went in.

With reference to the charge that the number of Indians at the Red Cloud Agency had been greatly overestimated, for the purpose of fraud, the Commissioners notice the fact that the army officers concur with Professor Marsh in his belief, and there were not so many there as have been represented, but no report of the charge opinion merely has been offered. The enumeration of Indians was attended with great difficulties and delays, such as their determined opposition to being counted, and the fact that the Northern or wild Indians were liable to visit the agency and demand goods and rations. The census of last year showed there were 13,423 at the Red Cloud Agency. This result was believed by the Commission to have been obtained through the best means within the command of the agent.

The Commission find that the system of keeping accounts at the agency was frequently loose and defective, and for this reason the Indian office failed to detect culpable. They also observed that the provision of the treaty of 1866 requiring the presence of an army officer at all issues of goods had been utterly disregarded, but could not conclude from that, in the absence of other proof, that fraud had been practiced. The specific allegation that on the 28th of November, 1874, the Indians were charged with thirty-seven bales of blankets, while only twenty-five bales were issued to them, is pronounced to be wholly without foundation.

The question of beef forms a principal part of the report. The annual expenditure for its supply in kind, and the funds charged in connection with the contracts are commensurate with the magnitude of the sums involved. In taking up this subject the Commission recognizate Professor Marsh's charge that the cattle had been very inferior, owing to systematic frauds practiced by agents and contractors; that the enormous annual casualty is practiced in regard to the number of cattle; that another fraud is the system of stampeding, and that these frauds have been gigantic and of a systematical. Prof. Marsh's pamphlet partakes rather of the nature of an argument than a pure presentation of facts, and in reviewing these several charges the Commission find that he has based his conclusions more upon hearsay evidence than on personal knowledge and well established facts.

The charge that Agent J. J. Saville and A. P. Bosler, with his connivance, combined to defraud the Government is found to be entirely unsupported by facts. In support of his charge, Prof. Marsh alludes to the contract for the last fiscal year, and argues that it was tainted with fraud from its inception. The contract, it appears, was awarded to J. K. Foreman, who was the lowest bidder, and who complied with all published requirements. Subsequently, for business reasons, it was assigned to W. A. Paxton, in order that a combination might be formed by which a larger bid for contract. Mr. Bosler furnished the capital and purchased cattle in the name of Paxton. To execute such a contract at so low a rate with success would have required capital, skill and business capacity, and in consideration of these, which Bosler contributed, he was entitled to receive the greater share of the profits. The Commission failed to discover in all the facts any evidence of fraud in the matter.

In the same connection Professor Marsh speaks of Mr. Bosler as connected with frauds in a previous contract, and for this reason excluded from further participation in Government contracts. An examination of the facts bearing on this allegation, it was found that Mr. Bosler has himself, at various times, had contracts with the War and Interior Departments, and that he never was refused a contract when his bid entitled him to it, but has always been awarded a contract for which he was the lowest bidder. It has not been shown or attempted to be shown that he had violated any previous contract, or been a party to any frauds upon the Government, and neither has he been awarded any contract with the Indian Office the present year. The Commission say they find this charge wholly unsupported, and nowhere has anything appeared to warrant them in regarding Mr. Bosler as other than an honest man in all his business transactions. His participation in the contract of Seth Mabey for the supply of beef to the Sioux agencies for this year is shown to be a similar arrangement to that previously mentioned, and under which he purchased over 25,000 head of beef cattle, which are now being delivered to the agencies by Bosler in Mabey's name and as his agent.

The circumstances which led Professor Marsh to the supposition that Agent Saville was in collusion with Mr. Bosler to defraud the Government and Indians by false deliveries of cattle, are analyzed in the report, and illustrated by many facts and figures. It appears that on the last day of September, 1874, a delivery of several hundred head of cattle was made to the agency, and that during the night, in the midst of a violent storm, they stampeded and 278 were lost. In consequence of this loss, the regular issue was interrupted. A clerical error in the agent's books at about the same time represented subsequent issues to have been made to the Indians on days other than those which they actually occurred. Mr. Bosler claims that of the 278 head that were lost, only 150 were back to his herd on the river Platte, and an equal number of substantially the same size and value were afterward returned to the agent by him. These facts were fully reported by Saville to the Department in December, 1874, at a time when no frauds, so far as appears, had been imputed to him or the contractor. As these voluntary statements made then are the same in substance as those given in testimony, the Commission feel compelled to accept them as true, and that they are of opinion that the imputation of dishonesty put upon Mr. Saville in cheating the Indians out of the issue represented to have been made November 8th, 1874, is without foundation.

The next allegation of Prof. Marsh is that in pursuance of this design to defraud the Indians and the Government, Bosler delivered to Saville cattle so small and lean as to be unfit for beef, which the agent accepted and receipted for, but the investigation reveals the fact that this charge rests solely on the statement of Red Cloud and two other Indians, though sought to be strengthened by the certificate of General Bradley, Captain Mix and Lieutenant Hay. The testimony shows that on the 6th of November, 1874, there remained in the agency herd seven head of cattle which are said by all who saw them, and admitted by Mr. Saville himself, to have been poor, small and altogether unfit for beef, but that they had ever been receipted for to the contractor or issued to the Indians, as stated by Red Cloud, is by no means established. Red Cloud claims that those seven head were a fair sample of the cattle supplied to the Indians on ordinary issue days, but there is overwhelming evidence that the great bulk of the cattle delivered were fully grown cows and oxen. From all the proofs the Commissioners are satisfied that the seven head were never receipted for or issued by the agent, and were not a fair sample of the cattle issued at the agency. The fact of Agent Saville having received these inferior cattle into his herd does not necessarily imply that he receipted for them. The interests of the Government are not involved until after the cattle are receipted for. Saville admitted that he had received the cattle, but denied having receipted for them. Owing to the the confusion of ideas, Prof. Marsh represented the agent as having receipted for them. His mistake was in confounding the two words "received" and "receipted." The certificate of three army officers is equally irrelevant, for by reference to the sworn count of inspected and estimated by them had been rejected and formed no criterion by which to determine the average weight or condition of the herd of which they were the remnant; and in the second place, the mode of their endeavoring to arrive at the average weight of those cattle defeated their own end. Two of the officers guessed at the net weight of the seven head, while the third supposed it was upon gross weight their opinions were to be given, and made his estimate accordingly, so that when the sum of their private conclusions was added and an average struck, they had reached no satisfactory result and formed no reliable deduction.

The report next reviews the Foreman, contract for the years 1874-75 for the supplying of beef to six Sioux agencies. At the request of the Commissioners, Mr. Bosler presented for their private use an abstract from his books for that year, showing the number of cattle purchased, delivered and lost, cost of herding, incidental expenses, amount of capital employed, and net profits realized. The total cost to the Government of beef for one year was $701,804, and the net profits to the contractor $117,510. The Commissioners were satisfied from the evidence that that profit was perfectly fair. They say that if great frauds in weight have been perpetrated at Red Cloud, similar frauds must have been practiced at all other agencies, and to assume this requires that they should find that all those six agents, their clerks and assistants, the contractor and his assistants and herders combined to cheat both the Indians and the Government, and that all shared directly or indirectly in the benefits of the fraud. It may be in accordance with the current of present popular feeling to adopt this conclusion, but dealing as they do with proofs, they are forced to say that the facts do not sustain it. They came to the same conclusion with reference to the contract for the present year and, moreover, they are convinced that during the years in question all the cattle were received and receipted for at their gross weights as they arrived.

As an effectual answer to the complaints concerning small and lean cattle, it is proper to state that it is for the interest of the contractor to have the herds there as large and in as good condition as possible. He purchases them by the head and sells them by their weight.

Of the issue of May 4th, 1875, while it appears that the cattle were not equal to the average, there is no evidence to show that any fraud was practiced upon the Indians or the Government. Professor Marsh's charges of fraud growing out of a system of stampeding, entailing great loss on the Indians and the Government, are found to be based also upon information only, and not on personal knowledge, which information is found to be incorrect. The statement in R. E. Shaw's certificate that the cattle which had been stampeded and returned to the contractor's herd were delivered to the agency and receipted for a second time, has no foundation in fact. Information in the fact already stated, that the seventy-five which were returned, were not receipted for a second time. In conducting this branch of the inquiry the Commission say that notwithstanding their cautious and exhaustive examination, they found no reliable evidence to justify the conclusion that fraud had been committed by the agent or contractor.

The Commission recommended, as a nadditional check, that the delivery of beef be superintended by two officers detailed for the purpose under the direction of the Commissary General of the Army.

Flagrant fraud was found in the matter of pork contracts. J. W. L. Slavens, a pork contractor, was found guilty of fraud in furnishing six hundred barrels of pork of a vastly inferior quality to what he contracted to deliver. They recommend the removal of Inspector E. R. Threlkeld, who passed the pork, and the exclusion of Slavens from all future contracts in any department of the Government, and that the account acquit Commissioner Smith from neglect of responsibility in allowing a clerical error in a contract to pass the Indian Office which rendered fraud possible. The matter was compromised by the delivery of bacon to make up the difference of value in the pork received and that contracted for, which was sent to the Government. The original contract called for mess pork, but by a clerical error the word "mess" was omitted, and the contractor took advantage of the omission to furnish the lowest grade of pork, which the inspector passed.

The Commission also find that flour of an inferior quality, which Major Long was directed to inspect, was received without such inspection and got to the agency in a manner which has not yet been explained; but they conclude that the Department erred in awarding the contract for flour to J. H. Martin, who was a mere speculative bidder without business responsibility.

An attempt at fraud was also discovered on the part of D. J. McCann, who put into only eighty-eight pounds of flour in each sack, which was required to contain one hundred pounds.

The sugar, coffee and tobacco furnished to the Indians by the Government were of low grade, but designedly so, and no abuse whatever was discovered in the matter of their supply. Red Cloud evidently adulterated the flour, and pleads in mitigation of making up the samples he gave to Prof. Marsh. The Commission recommend that hereafter, instead of letting contracts for flour in the city of New York, they let it at some suitable point in the West, in the Valley of the Mississippi, among the extensive flouring mills. It is believed an active competition may be created, and flour be obtained of a better quality and at cheaper rates than is now furnished by the middle men or speculating contractors.

Another charge of Prof. Marsh is that Dr. Daniels would issue additional and greater numbers of cattle than were delivered, and that their weights were largely overestimated in the receipts. One instance adduced as a proof of this is that on the 14th of November Dr. Saville receipted for several hundred head of Texas cattle at an average weight of 1,043 pounds, while the true weight did not exceed, in Prof. Marsh's judgment, 750 pounds, which he contends is fully confirmed by the fact that the cattle of that herd were wretchedly gaunt and thin; that a majority of them were small; that many were yearlings and calves, and the whole were weak and decrepit. The testimony on this subject is very voluminous, and involves the general question of the weight of through Texas cattle. The Commission, however, in their investigation with the idea strongly impressed upon their minds that no ordinary herd of Texas cattle could average anything like a thousand pounds after a long way from Cheyenne to the Red Cloud Agency, they saw cattle of this class on ranges and estimated their weight from 750 to 850 pounds. They were not prepared for the actual demonstration which they subsequently witnessed at the agency on the 11th of August, when 577 cattle were received and weighed. The scales were examined by the Commissioners and balanced by one of their number, before the work began. All the 577 cattle were weighed; one of the Commissioners took down the weight of each draught from the scale beam, the other members being present carefully watching the proceedings. The averaged weight of the herd proved to be 1,053 pounds. Many single steers weighed more than 1,200, and some over thirteen hundred pound. They were all driven from Texas last year in August, and arrived at the Platte during June and July. With this evidence the question of the contractor's ability to furnish cattle of the weight of a thousand pounds and upward seemed to be settled. But in order that the Commissioners might be certain that this lot had not been selected for the occasion, three days later, on their way to Spotted Tail Agency, they made a detour of about thirty-five miles and visited the contractor's large herd on the Niobrira river, with a herd containing 5,500 head, and they proved to be of the same class and of about the same average size and weight as those they had seen delivered on the 11th. The Commissioners caused all the cattle to be driven before them, and two members of the Commission rode through their whole herd, scattered over the plain, carefully noting many hundreds. They were fully satisfied with the result of their observations in that respect, and say that if the cattle they saw were a fair sample of the cattle which had been delivered to the Indians of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies during the last three years, the Indian and his friends should have little cause to complain, and they express an earnest wish that all laboring people of the country could be as well and liberally supplied.

Whatever suffering there may have been among the Indians was traceable to their own improvidence and the severity of the winter, instead of any deficiency on the part of the Government. The suffering was believed not to have been extreme, except in the case of some remote bands, who resorted to killing their ponies for subsistance.

Extensive frauds were discovered which had grown out of transportation. D. J. McCann, a heavy freight contractor, had overestimated the distance from Cheyenne to Red Cloud, as well as misstated the number of teams, and the days employed by him in removing the property of Red Cloud Agency from the old to its new location. They recommend that legal proceedings be instituted against him for the restoration to the Government of the money thus fraudulently obtained. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs misapprehended the legal force of the arrangement by which he allowed the settlement with McCann, while the question of distance was pending.

The Commission call attention to the impolicy of the Government in allowing Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies to remain so far away from every point of railroad and river transportation. The single item of transportation to those agencies amounts to nearly $130,000—a sum about equal to the entire cost in the Western markets of the provisions transported. They suggest that the time is past when the Government should purchase peace from the Indians.

Prof. Marsh's charges against the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Commission say, if proven, ought to subject both officials to impeachment. They found, however, that the Secretary of the Interior personally has but little connection with any of the contracts made for the Indian service, or with the adjustment and payment of accounts returnable to that office. The Commission were unable to learn that the late Secretary was consulted or had any direct official connection with any of the contracts relating to Red Cloud Agency, or that he had any official connection with any of the accounts presented for payment at the bureau, except those which followed there and rejected by the Board of Indian Commissioners, necessarily came before him for final adjudication. The orginal vouchers and papers upon which claims amounting to nearly half a million of dollars were ordered by the Secretary to be paid, were carefully examined by Messrs. Fletcher and Harris, of the Commission, who reported that none of them had been rejected by the Board of Indian Commissioners on ground of fraud, but mainly because of some technical difficulty or an honest diversity between their body and the Indian Bureau upon some questions of law arising in these cases. They further reported that in no instance were any such payments made without having been submitted to the law office of that Department, and met with his approval. Recurring to the payment, by order of the late Secretary of the Interior, of an account of $14,375 claimed by D. J. McCann for the removal of Government stores and other property from the old to the new Red Cloud Agency, the Commission say they can regard the account in no other light than iniquitous and fraudulent, but add that it might be unjust to condemn the late Secretary for its payment, as there is no insurance upon the certificate of the form r agent, J. W. Daniels, accompanied the vouchers of McCann.

With reference to the charge of official delinquency and connivance of frauds, the Commission learned of but three occasions when the attention of the head of the Department was called to the existence of practices fraudulent on the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. The first instance was that of the presentation of the report of Messrs. Kemble and Alvord, which was laid before the Interior Department on the first of July, 1874, and which limits its exposure to Spotted Tail Agency. The irregularities and corruptions there found growing out of agent Risley's mismanagement, led to the recommendation of a special investigation and the suspension of his accounts, outstanding vouchers and certificates. They also exposed the fraudulent character of the Graves transportation contract. In accordance with this recommendation, J. W. Daniels was deputed to make a special investigation at Spotted Tail Agency. Mr. Alvord finds fault with the Secretary of the Interior for having entrusted the investigation to Mr. Daniels, he having just ceased to be agent at Red Cloud, and could not have exposed in detail the irregularities and corruptions of his neighbor without implicating himself. The Commissioners cannot concur in the force of this objection. They find that Mr. Daniels has long held important trusts in connection with Indian affairs, without, so far as appears, any assault upon his character. Mr. McDaniels reported that after a full investigation he did not find that there had been much, if any, profit realized for than were received and issued to the Indians as numbered by the Indians themselves. He confirmed the fraudulent character of the Graves claims as established by the Commissioners, and in this respect his report was accordingly been repudiated by the Department.

The second occasion was on the report of Samuel Walker, who was sent by the Board of Indian Commissioners to investigate affairs at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. This report was highly unfavorable, and as soon as the Secretary received a copy of it, he appointed Bishop Hare and a Commission to thoroughly investigate the charges embraced in the special report of Mr. Walker. After more than a month's investigation, they made an elaborate report exonerating Agents Saville and Howard from all charges of fraud, and declaring the administration of their respective agencies deserving of commendation. There does not appear before the Commission any evidence of the transactions above referred to, and which occurred prior to the personal interviews of Prof. Marsh with the Secretary of the Interior, any evidence that this agent had been long aware of abuses of Indian agencies without making any sincere effort to investigate and reform them.

In the third place, the Commission come to the imputation of want of public zeal manifested by the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the abuses and frauds which Prof. Marsh sought to bring before him. In disposing of this delicate branch of the investigation, they point to the accounts given by both gentlemen respecting the interview, but draw no conclusions. On his account the Secretary says he earnestly requested the Professor to furnish him with such information as he had, and with all the proofs that he could refer to, whether the agent at Red Cloud, which, however, Prof. Marsh declined to do. The interview took place in the Secretary's office, at his request. Prof. Marsh, on the other hand, told the Secretary distinctly that if an investigating Commission was appointed he would give the Commission the specific information in his possession, but on thinking it over concluded to keep the information to himself until after the Commission was appointed.

The Commission report that they have been nothing in the course of their investigation that would lead to any other conclusion than that the present Commissioner earnestly and sincerely desires to perform his duty faithfully to the country, but they have encountered no transaction which casts the least shadow on his personal or official integrity, but met with many marked with that want of vigilance, astuteness and decision of character which belong to the head of that important bureau. They think it was inexcusable to permit so long a period to elapse without ascertaining the precise distance between the railroad and the agencies, especially as contracts for freighting were based upon agreed compensation per mile. It was an error to let at New York those contracts for wagon transportation; also to pay McCann the full amount of his transportation claims while the distance was in dispute, relying on a new contract to cover any possible losses to the Government; also to authorize Dr. Saville to select an inspector of flour at Cheyenne; also, to supply pork to the Indians instead of bacon, as the furnishing of pork involves the needless cost of transporting the brine and barrels, which form one third of the entire weight. The Commission find that while there has been an improvement in the Indian service under Commissioner Smith's administration. Contracts are now more faithfully executed, and recent supplies have been of an unexceptional character. The temper of the Indians has undergone a very favorable change toward our people. The warlike band of tribal sovereignty is rapidly weakening, and the day has gone by when a formidable Indian war can ever again occur in this country.

The Commission offer some general observations on the result of their reflections upon Indian affairs. They believe the time has come when the policy foreshadowed in the recent land of tribal relations with the Indians should be vigorously enforced. The Indians should be treated as individual inhabitants of the republic, and that the absurd idea of tribal soveregnty be abolished. The Commission express great satisfaction at the successful operation of the schools and missions among the Indians, recognizing the first great necessities to civilization—intelligence and individual responsibility. The community of property now existing in the tribes is a serious check on the efforts to better their condition. The Commission recommend the establishment of courts for the administration of justice among the Indians in places where their numbers warrant it. They criticise the existing treaty stipulation which excludes white people from the reservations, thus preventing such contact of the Indians with the influences of civilization as would tend to impress them favorably with it. As an additional stimulus toward the desired end, it is recommended that made clothing take the place of blankets in Government supplies to them. A bolder policy in the treatment of the Indians is especially recommended, because the Indians believe the present conduct of the Government toward them is dictated by cowardice. With all our munificence in their behalf, extending to an annual expenditure of eight millions, no sentiment of gratitude ever touches their hearts. The Commission look, however, with disfavor upon the proposition that the management of Indian affairs be transferred to the War Department, though the presence of military officers at issues and delivery of supplies would be desirable. The suggestion is thrown out that young men of friendly tribes might to utilized as soldiers in the regions occupied by the Indians.

In conclusion, the Commission recapitulate their recommendations, namely: That Gabriel Sloan be removed; that J. W. L. Javens, J. H. Martin and D. J. McCann be excluded from future contracts with the Government: that E. R. Threlkeld be excluded from all future service as inspector; that McCann's accounts be referred to the Department of Justice; that the distances from Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies to Cheyenne and Sidney be measured without further delay; that a new census be taken of the Sioux at both those agencies; that bids for flour, clothing and wagon transportation be received at some suitable point in the West; that the office of Superintendent of Indian Agencies be abolished, and the duties connected therewith be transferred to inspectors; that the feasibility of dispensing with railroad freight contractors from New York to the West be consulted; that Daniels was deputed to make a special Indian supplies; that the system of keeping accounts be improved; that Indian agencies be graded with reference to salaries of the agents; that Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies be removed nearer the Missouri river; that a commission of army officers be appointed to consider the propriety of organizing an Indian soldiery for police and similar duties; that a territorial government be established over Indian Territory; that suitable persons be appointed to prosecute for all wrongs against Indians and defend their rights as far as they may become the subject of adjudication before courts, and that future legislation be shaped with a view to bringing the Indians under the same laws which govern all other inhabitants of the Republic.

The report is signed by Thomas C. Fletcher, Benjamin W. Harris, Charles J. Faulkner and George W. Atherton. Senator Howe, the remaining member of the Commission, attended only a part of the investigation, and was not present to participate in the preparation of the report and his name does not appear among the signers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

RETURN OF THE PANDORA—AN EVENTFUL VOYAGE IN THE ARCTIC SEAS.

Herald Special.]

LONDON, October 17.—The Pandora arrived safe and sound at Portsmouth this afternoon, after an adventurous and eventful voyage in the Arctic seas. The Pandora arrived safely at Disco, and left that port on the 7th of August, reaching Upernavik in time to leave there on the 14th. After sailing from the port of Upernavik, the Pandora crossed the dreaded Melville bay without any mishap, for, contrary to previous expectation, the usual fields of pack ice were not visible, and almost a clear sheet of water was found, consequently passage was made in good time and in smooth water. In due time the expedition reached Carey's Island, where Commander Young anticipated finding numerous relics which might have been left there by Captain Nares, to be taken to the British admiralty. In this he was disappointed, as no signs of the Government exploring expedition were visible. There being nothing further to be done at the island, Captain Young decided to steer for Lancaster Sound, and on reaching that point encountered for the first time ice floes. Progress was then stopped by the floating ice that it was with great difficulty the Pandora was forced on her way. Despite the ice and the difficulty of the navigation, Captain Young succeeded in traversing the entire length of Barrow street, making the passage in good time. The Pandora's progress was then impeded by the thick, blinding fog, which was so thick and impenetrable that men a few feet from each other were invisible.

On the morning of the steamer Pandora arrived at anchor off Beechy Island, several of the officers and crew went ashore and made an examination of the buildings. They found the store house built there by the officers or castaways of ice bound vessels had been broken into. On entering the building visitors found the clothing and provisions that there is a state of the utmost confusion. Everything of a moveable nature was scattered about in a singular way. At first this seemed to be the act of human hands, but on further investigation the Pandora people were satisfied that the destruction of stores had been accomplished by Polar bears, as tracks of these animals were visible in every direction, both inside and outside the building. One of the discoveries made by the Pandora's officers was that the headboards over the graves of Sir John Franklin's men who were lying buried there were still standing upright, and in good preservation. On the 26th of August the Pandora steamed away from Beechy Island for Peel Strait, and then ensued the most critical period of the entire voyage, for the steamer encountered heavy vast floes which had made the passage of the vessel a most difficult and laborious one. Struggling through the pack ice, the Pandora steadily worked her way onward, and despite the fact that soon passed the farthest point reached by the Fox when McClintock was in search of Sir John Franklin's remains. Soon after reaching this point the steamer neared an Island known as King William's Land, thus navigating a sea where no ship was ever before except, perhaps, that of Sir John Franklin. Intense excitement prevailed among officers and members of the expedition, as it was expected some important results would be here obtained, and every effort would be made to discover traces of the Franklin expedition, and some were sanguine that even Sir John's papers would be found, and eventually making Behring's Strait. In this however, they were disappointed. Roquette's Island was discerned ahead. It was then considered probable that the vessel would be able to reach Behring's Straits. As the steamer moved forward, all hands were gazing eagerly ahead to the southward, but on reaching Roquette's Island the officers and crew were taken aback by the sight of ice which stretched across the strait from side to side in one unbroken expanse of hummock ice. This park blocked the passage to Behring's Straits. It was this same pack of ice that stopped Captain McClintock on the Fox, so there was no hope of a speedy movement of the ice laden vessel. The Pandora was at this point until the 7th of September, when, finding that no further progress was possible, Captain Young and his officers saw that the time had arrived to make preparations to secure contributions and to elect men to the Legislature who will favor a State appropriation; also that branch associations be formed in every district to carry out the main design, arrangements for which shall be left in the hands of a Central Committee. Two estimates have been submitted to the committee, one higher and more elegant in character, embracing seven thousand square feet, with a central dome 150 feet high, at a cost of $250,000; the other a smaller design, covering a space of 4,600 square feet and with a tower, instead of a dome, the exterior for memorial purposes, statuary and bas reliefs, and the interior in fresco, at a supposed cost of $130,000. Resolutions embodying the substance of the report were unanimously adopted and the present committee continued.

Col. Merrill, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a series, with a "whereas" returning thanks to the ladies and other people, and the following enunciation of principles.

First—That we recognize, between right and wrong, and between the results of right and wrong, a gulf wide and deep and impassable as the gulf which parts heaven and hell.

Second—That as our pilgrim ancestors, our revolutionary fathers and we ourselves stood up in the latter days for right and justice, we will now hold fast our hardwon conquests.

Third—That we will maintain perfect freedom of religious principles, a system of free schools, untrammeled by any sect or party, and the right everywhere of free speech.

Fourth—That the cause of liberty and union, for which we fought as the cause of God and man, can never be a lost cause.

Fifth—That the bond between comrades in camp and field was not broken when the volunteer was discharged, but is and will ever be the indissoluble tie of sacred friendship.

Sixth—That the dead are not forgotten; silent tears, but not idle sympathies are eloquent for right, and their orphans are the beloved and honored children of the Republic.

Seventh—That under the inspiration of this reunion and of the tender memories of fellow soldiers, who in their death gave the full measure of patriotic devotion, we consecrate ourselves anew to the service of our country and of humanity.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Return of Professor Janney and Party—Extent and Value of the Gold Fields.

CHEYENNE, October 16.—Professor Walter P. Janney, chief of the geological expedition to the Black Hills, and his assistants, returned here to-day, having spent five months on the hills, and made a quite thorough examination of the whole country and mapped from Belle Fourche to the South fork of the Cheyenne river. He reports the gold fields as extending forty miles north of Harney's Peak and forty miles wide, and containing gold in quantities that will pay from three to five dollars per day to the man, and that there are numbers of the streams that will pay much more than that. The water supply is ample for working purposes, with a fall sufficient to carry the water from the top of most of the bars and allow the tailings to be readily disposed of. The gold is coarse scale gold, easily separated from gravel and sand. The Professor has with him an ounce of coarse gold that was obtained in prospecting a claim ten hours labor. An assay of this gold shows it to be 1,940 fine, worth $19 43, coin to the ounce. Prof. Janney corroborated General Custar's report of the hills, and says that they will support thousands of miners when the Government opens them to settlement. The valleys are all adapted to agriculture, and the hills and canyons to stock-raising. The rainfall is plentiful, and timber abundant. His official report will be made from New York, probably before Congress meets.

Large Sale of Blooded Stock.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 16.—A correspondent, referring to the sales of pure bloods in the Blue Grass region, states that never before in the history of shorthorn cattle has there been so large a crowd and so interesting a sale as the grand one at Vinewood. North, South, East and West were represented in full force, while Great Britain was not wanting in spirited bidders, as the result attests. Forty-four native cows and heifers brought $58,210, and twenty imported ones $51,225, a total for cows of $109,435. Four native bulls sold for $1,715, and five imported ones for $12,300; a total for bulls of $14,015. The total for seventy-three animals was $123,450. With the exception of the New York Mills sale, this is considered the greatest ever made on our continent, and places Mr. Groom at once in the topmost rank of short-horn breeders, whether English or American.

The Palo-Alto Iron Mills, in Schuylkill county, Pa., have a year's idleness, with 300 men, at a reduction in wages of twenty-five per cent.

INDIANAPOLIS.

GRAND REUNION OF VETERANS.

Speeches by Senator Morton and General Gresham.

Steps Taken Toward the Erection of a State Monumental Building.

PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 14.—The Soldiers' Reunion is an immense success. The city is literally jammed with people from all parts of the State. Camp Morton looks very much as it did in 1861. The city is in a tumult of patriotic excitement. Flags and banners are streaming from thousands of windows and housetops, and from every side the clans are marched in battalions for the common rendezvous at Camp Morton. Hundreds of tents have been put on the State fair grounds, and the Exposition building has been turned into barracks, one-half of the lower floor being reserved for dining purposes and the remainder for speech-making and sleeping. The ladies from the city gave the boys a free dinner, the material for which had been gathered by solicitation from the several wards. It is estimated that there are fully 50,000 men on the camp grounds.

The programme for this afternoon opened with "Tramp, Tramp," by the Choral Union, under direction of Professor Black; prayer by Chaplain Stevenson, and an address by the presiding officer, General Tom. Brown, which was followed by the roll call of regiments, each command grouping about its old colors. During the afternoon, at the several stands, speeches were made by Silas D. Coffin, of Bowling Green; C. C. Matson, of Greencastle; W. E. Davis, of Sullivan; H. B. Higginbotham, of Lafayette; R. P. Debart, of Lafayette; W. S. Congleton, of Decatur, and Major Gordon, of this city.

The Commander, Col. John R. Mahan, has announced the following programme for to-morrow: 6 a. m., Reveille; 6:30 Roll Call; 7, Breakfast; 8, companies and regiments will be formed by their respective officers for the grand parade and review. Previous to moving a regulation flag will be presented to the county outside Marion sending the largest organized delegation, by Major Henry B. Sayler of Indianapolis. Movement of column, under command of the Grand Marshal, General Dan. McCauley. After marching through several of the principal streets, the column will halt at the State House grounds, where the exercises will conclude with a welcome address by Senator Morton, responses by General Wm. Q. Gresham, report and address of the Committee on Movement by its Chairman, General John Coburn; report of the Committee on Resolutions, introduction of and response by distinguished visitors, and benediction.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 15.—The soldiers' parade to-day was a grand affair and was witnessed by many people. The streets thronged the streets from the exit, at Camp Morton, to the halting point, at the State Capitol grounds. Private residences and business houses along the line of march were handsomely decorated. A squad of cavalry, commanded by Captain Spahr, cleared the advance. Howe's magnificent band, of Logansport, followed by the 1812 and Mexican veterans, the first in wagons. Leading the Mexicans, was the identical First Regiment flag, of historical renown, carried by Stetson, who bore it through General Taylor's campaign of 1812. There were fully a score of survivors, of aged decrepit forms, and until they passed the reviewing stand added their cheering to the enthusiasm which surrounded them. Following these and leading the soldiers of the State during the rebellion, came the Indiana Cavalry, still of respectable numbers, and the regiments in regular succession for twenty or more numbers, the Eighth, Tenth and Twenty-seventh showing larger than the average. These, however, ended regularly, the remainder of the column falling in wherever there was room, and the artillery and city regiments covering the rear guard. It was considerably after the noon hour before the column reached the State House grounds, and the arrangement committee were slow in bringing the vast assembly to order for the speech making which was to follow.

The exercises opened with prayer by Chaplain Stevenson, and then General T. M. Brown submitted the following telegram just received:

SOLDIERS' HOME,
DAYTON, O., October 15.

Gen. T. M. Brown, President Indianapolis Reunion

Twenty-two hundred disabled veterans of the Union, including one hundred Indiana soldiers, desire to congratulate you all on the success of your first general reunion. Our best wishes attend you.

From the officers and soldiers of the Dayton Soldiers' Home.

Senator Morton was then introduced and spoke at length, and was followed by General Gresham, Governor Hendricks, H. B. Saylors, of Huntington, on behalf of the Executive Committee, presented banners to the delegations from Hartford City and Huntington, and these two being about equal in the demonstration.

General Coburn, Chairman of the Monumental Committee, submitted a lengthy report, reviewing different monuments of the new, as well as of the old world in ancient times, and after quite a number of suggestions recommended the monumental building plan, with a provision for the preservation of trophies and relics, records, memoirs, papers, busts, statuary, arms and all matter connected with military history, the building to be of durable material, elegant in style, and to be erected by subscription and legislative appropriation. For this purpose it is suggested to form an association, especially to take steps to secure contributions and to elect men to the Legislature who will favor a State appropriation; also that branch associations be formed in every district to carry out the main design, arrangements for which shall be left in the hands of a Central Committee. Two estimates have been submitted to the committee, one higher and more elegant in character, embracing seven thousand square feet, with a central dome 150 feet high, at a cost of $250,000; the other a smaller design, covering a space of 4,600 square feet and with a tower, instead of a dome, the exterior for memorial purposes, statuary and bas reliefs, and the interior in fresco, at a supposed cost of $130,000. Resolutions embodying the substance of the report were unanimously adopted and the present committee continued.

Col. Merrill, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a series, with a "whereas" returning thanks to the ladies and other people, and the following enunciation of principles.

First—That we recognize, between right and wrong, and between the results of right and wrong, a gulf wide and deep and impassable as the gulf which parts heaven and hell.

Second—That as our pilgrim ancestors, our revolutionary fathers and we ourselves stood up in the latter days for right and justice, we will now hold fast our hard-won conquests.

Third—That we will maintain perfect freedom of religious principles, a system of free schools, untrammeled by any sect or party, and the right everywhere of free speech.

Fourth—That the cause of liberty and union, for which we fought as the cause of God and man, can never be a lost cause.

Fifth—That the bond between comrades in camp and field was not broken when the volunteer was discharged, but is and will ever be the indissoluble tie of sacred friendship.

Sixth—That the dead are not forgotten; silent tears, but not idle sympathies are eloquent for right, and their orphans are the beloved and honored children of the Republic.

Seventh—That under the inspiration of this reunion and of the tender memories of fellow soldiers, who in their death gave the full measure of patriotic devotion, we consecrate ourselves anew to the service of our country and of humanity.

LOUISIANA.

Proclamation by Acting Governor Antoine.

The Banditti of East Feli

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1875.

THROUGHOUT the State the demoralized Democracy are on the down grade. Keep them on the run.

THE *Post* has at length decided to wait till after the election to find out what it really believes touching the currency question.

THERE are thirty-eight Republican clubs in Philadelphia—one for each ward, and two or three in several wards. The smallest of them can turn out 500 men, and most of them from 1,000 to 2,000.

PIOLLET began life poor and is now rich. He made his money out of fat canal and railroad contracts, to say nothing of what he made as a member of the Legislature and as a Federal office-holder.

"IT IS now apparent," says the New York *Herald*, "that the Pennsylvania Democrats are riding a dead horse. They can neither dismount with credit nor keep the saddle with any hope of winning the race."

PIOLLET is now on the rampage through the Western counties. His anxious inquiry of every Democrat he meets is "Did the Ohio election hurt us much?" The Pennsylvania election will hurt you much more, PAUNCHEOUS.

THERE is quite a shipment of currency from New York to assist in moving the grain of the West and the cotton of the South from the interior to the sea board. This fact is a good indication that business affairs are improving.

THE Democrats in New York yell for hard money, and in Pennsylvania for paper money; and yet the Reading *Eagle* claims that the Democracy is consistent throughout! The consistency of inconsistency is all it has to boast of.

IT is a noticeable fact that the *Post* has been obliged to content itself with harmless explosives when speaking of the Republican county candidates. Not a valid charge is brought against a single nominee. This shows the strength of the Republican ticket.

THE Ohio election furnishes a lesson which the Republicans of this and other States may study with profit and advantage, during the few remaining days of the campaign. Our friends there succeeded by thorough organization and hard work, and the same agencies will give us Pennsylvania.

PIOLLET is of the same breed of pups as CARY; and as the people of Ohio have repudiated *their* demagogue and beaten him by an extra heavy majority, so let the people of Pennsylvania heap a similar load of contempt upon the head of that fraud, humbug, canal contractor, legislative rooster and arrant blatherskite, PIOLLET.

PAUNCHEOUS PIOLLET need not make himself uneasy about what he will or will not receive from the outgoing State Treasurer, if elected. He will not be troubled with the task of receiving or rejecting anything. The people want an honest man in the State Treasury and will therefore elect RAWLE, about whose honesty there is no question.

THAT the West and Chicago are living upon the good old maxim, "pay as you go," is, says the *Tribune*, proved by the fact that for a long period in the past exchange has, for nearly half the time, perhaps more, ruled at or below par. This, as much as anything else, shows how rapidly the people of that section are becoming independent.

IT is daily becoming more manifest that the prohibitionists who persist in running separate candidates do not represent a tithe of those of our fellow-citizens who are earnest in defense of temperance principles. These know that this is not a time when candidates running on special issues have any prospect of success, and they will not throw away their ballots in voting for such.

THE Prohibitionists of Minnesota are aghast at the discovery that their candidate for Governor is engaged in raising barley, and raises too much of it for all to be used in the making of soups; but they are no worse than the same party in Pennsylvania, who have as their candidate a man who, as State Senator, framed and passed a special license law for the sale of liquor in his own county of Lawrence.

THE New York *World* mentions JERE BLACK as one of the men whom "lightning might strike in 1876," meaning thereby that he may possibly be the Democratic candidate for President. He is the man who supported HORACE GREELEY for the Presidency in 1872, on the ground that his election would be the first step toward putting the Constitutional Amendments "in process of gradual extinction."

THERE are only eleven more working days between now and election time. Let not one of them be lost, and let them all be improved to the utmost. Not only must Pennsylvania be placed right on the second of November, but her voice should be heard to the farthest boundaries of the Republic. We are expected by our political brethren elsewhere to do a great work, and we must not disappoint their expectations.

MR. JOHN G. THOMPSON insists upon it that thousands of the Democrats of Ohio must have sold their votes in the late elections. He does not seem to realize the fact that the purchasability of the members of his party, if his allegation is correct, is as disgraceful as the purchase of them would be; and we beg the Democrats of Ohio to remember that it is the Chairman of their own State Committee who casts this slur upon them, and not one of their opponents.

IT is understood that there is one part of the Democratic State platform which PONTIUS PIOLLET decidedly objects to—that part which proposes a return to the old State banking system. He was victimized once with $400 of uncurrent State bank money, and he does not propose to turn to a system under which honest Democratic members of the Legislature from Bradford county will not know, until it is counted, what sort of money they take for their legislative action.

THERE has been some curiosity expressed to see how GEHAN, of Cincinnati, ran for re-election to the Ohio Legislature. Hamilton county sends ten members to the Lower House, elected on a general ticket. The following is the vote given for the various candidates:

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRAT.	
I. Burkhardt	25,074	M. F. Wilson	22,812
F. P. Striker	24,887	J. M. Armstrong	23,694
G. W. Skaats	25,009	J. Molony	23,015
G. Dirr	24,852	J. S. Gordon	22,406
R. M. White	24,904	J. H. F. Greene	22,905
W. P. Witsee	25,134	J. J. Geghan	21,816
S. W. Bard	24,933	L. S. Brown	23,473
J. E. Naylor	24,685	P. A. J. Huston	23,581
J. Zumsteling	24,879	A. Knell	22,721
H. F. Goebel	24,627	E. M. Garrison	23,323

IN an appealed case for damages for false imprisonment, the Indiana Supreme Court has just laid down the principle that officers and others are liable for acts done under an unconstitutional act of the Legislature. "All persons are presumed to know the law, and if they act under an unconstitutional enactment, they do so at their peril, and must bear the consequences." The Indianapolis *Journal* is of the opinion that when this comes to be generally known there will be a universal ignoring of all acts of the late Democratic "Fool Legislature" of that State. No sensible man will care to take a risk on any of its enactments.

WHEN PERSHING'S attention was called to that part of the Erie platform which denounces the national banks, and his opinion of it asked, he answered, "Suppose we let the banks take care of themselves; I guess they are able to do it." He evidently thinks them able to take care of his own money, as he continues to hold on to his stock in the First National Bank of Johnstown. It is a dirty bird that fouls its own nest; yet PERSHING allows himself to run as the embodiment of hostility to the national bank system while holding on with a death grip to his investment under it. He pretends to be opposed to a system in which he has sufficient confidence to invest his spare cash.

THE sale of liquor, in Ohio, is mainly under the control of the local authorities; and hence we find that, since the Ohio elections, the councils of the principal cities and towns of that State, which, unfortunately, became Democratic under last year's reaction, are taking steps to punish the Germans for voting the Republican ticket by enacting stringent regulations against the sale of fermented and distilled liquors.

Democratic Chillicothe. ALLEN'S home, proposes to prohibit the sale of liquor altogether, and the Democratic Council of Cincinnati is urged to pass an ordinance to close the saloons on Sunday. It is not a zeal for temperance that has led to this, but simply a desire to punish the Germans. It is to be hoped that the Germans in this neighborhood will make a note of this petty exhibition of spite.

REPUDIATING THEIR PLATFORM.

The Ohio election has produced its natural result in driving the Democrats of this State into a repudiation of their platform. We have always said that the party was dishonest and insincere in making that platform; that it never believed what it then said, and did not mean to carry it out if successful; and now that the Ohio election has demonstrated that that kind of clap-trap does not pay, we find the Democratic leaders of this State repudiating their late declarations with as much unconcern as they repudiated their former professions at Erie.

A Democratic meeting was held at Reading on Saturday night last, which was addressed by HENDRICKS B. WRIGHT, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. If any one in this State is authorized to speak for his party, surely it is this Mr. WRIGHT. He occupies an official position in his party, and he may therefore be considered as in some measure its mouthpiece. In this speech he said that "for twelve years we have endured the public calamity of an irredeemable paper currency" which was "imposed upon us by Republican rule," and he asserted that "the Democratic party has ever maintained and does now, that gold and silver are the only basis of circulation," that the Erie Convention held this doctrine and that "the Democratic party never has abandoned and never will abandon the idea of specie resumption."

This is bold and impudent, and right in the teeth of facts; but it is characteristic of the Democratic party. It never got into a tight place, yet, that it could not wriggle out of by just such unscrupulous and downright, barefaced lying as this. Every body knows, just as Mr. WRIGHT knows, that the Erie Convention did *not* hold this doctrine. The Philadelphia *Times*, a Democratic organ, for instance, said on September 11, that the currency plank in the Erie platform was "for illimitable and irredeemable paper," and this is and must be the verdict of every one who reads it. None but a Democrat dyed in the wool could possibly have the brazen hardihood to say otherwise.

But plain as the meaning of the Erie platform is, it suits the party, at this juncture, to go back upon it, and proclaim with impudent assurance that the Democracy are now, as they always have been, in favor of hard-money and an early return to specie payments. Berks is a hard-money county, and in order to prevent the coin-hiders of that old Democratic stronghold from being driven off, it is necessary to deny the facts of current history and claim for the party a consistency in its professions which does not belong to it.

If any man in Pennsylvania has been silly enough to believe that the Democratic party in this State was sincere and honest in its Erie professions, let him ponder upon these facts and digest them. The party was dishonest and hypocritical at Erie, and it is alike dishonest and hypocritical now. Not a particle of confidence can be reposed in its promises or declarations. It is double-faced and insincere in its platform, and its candidates are by no means orthodox, individually, as the party is, collectively. Hard-money men at heart, both of them, they have, until now, professed to be the reverse; and while both of them are stockholders in national banks, they permit themselves to be held up as hostile to those institutions. Nothing is to be expected from men who thus palter with the public in a double sense; and when the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee can so far falsify history as to pretend that the Erie platform is against an irredeemable currency and in favor of hard money, he challenges the public contempt, and provokes the people into administering such a rebuke to him and to his faithless party as will render the Ohio verdict much plainer of comprehension to them than it so far seems to have been.

WAS PATTERSON A KNOW-NOTHING?

The *Post* says he was not; but then the *Post* would not dare to acknowledge the fact, if he was. It is certain that many Democrats of foreign birth, in this city, whose means of information are as good as, if not better than, those of the *Post*, are thoroughly convinced that he *was*.

The only Know-Nothing candidate for Sheriff ever presented to the people of this county as such was EPHRAIM JONES, who ran in 1855; and the most active partisan for PATTERSON, for the same office, in 1875, is the same EPHRAIM JONES. Wherever PATTERSON goes, JONES goes with him, and the two are as inseparably connected as the Siamese twins.

If PATTERSON was *not* a Know-Nothing, why is he so anxious to drive the Irish Catholic candidates off the Democratic ticket? He has labored incessantly, ever since the ticket was nominated, to compel ENGLISH and GILES, O'REILLY and O'NEILL to give place to men of his own selection, although it is extremely probable that he compassed his own nomination in the convention by forming combinations with these very candidates. It was all right that they should help to nominate him over his competitor, LONG; but they must understand, now, that MR. PATTERSON regards them as a drag on the ticket and an obstacle in his way.

If PATTERSON was a *Pennsylvanicaser* in 1854, we can easily understand why he is so anxious to get those men off the ticket; but if not, his action is less plain. It is the first instance in the history of Allegheny county politics of one candidate trying to cut the throats of his colleagues; and the strange fact is best accounted for by the consideration that he finds them obnoxious to his old and ingrained political convictions.

We may add, by the way, that PATTERSON seems to have had but poor luck in his raid upon his fellow candidates. MCFARLAND yielded to the pressure; but O'REILLY sticks, and is determined to see whether his party will treat him as badly as they treated GEGHAN in Cincinnati. As it is now only a few days to the election it is to be presumed that PATTERSON'S onslaught upon the candidates obnoxious to him has ignominiously failed.

THE New York *Methodist* is very bitter about color lines in politics, and thinks it perfectly easy to obliterate them. It says:

"Riots and military demonstrations this week on Staten Island, New York, and at Friar's Point, Mississippi. A monopoly war in the first case, a struggle for office in the other. That has no significance because nobody can make anything out of it in a political line; the other is heard with a quiver of nerves all over the Union because it may be used for political purposes. The moral seems to us to be: 'Get the race question out of politics as soon as possible.'"

But when it comes down to the color line in religion, that is a different thing. The *Methodist* cries out, "Go slow!" when *that* point is reached. It says, in answer to the *Christian Recorder*:

"We beg to assure the *Recorder* that we have no desire to draw a color line. We only point out that it exists. If ever it disappears it will be by wearing out; it cannot be resolved out."

Why not let it wear out in politics also? It further says:

"We want to say to the *Central* that we have no objections to mixed colors in churches, schools, parties, colleges, or any other place on earth or in heaven. What we dislike to see is revolutionary proceedings to force mixing upon unwilling people. Wherever both colors are willing, there are advantages in the union of the races which nobody appreciates more highly than we. Wherever either color is unwilling, only waste of valuable things and delay in reaching union will result. We learned this branch of our wisdom in 1872, in Atlanta, with Dr. E. Q. Fuller for chief instructor."

"Circumstances alter cases." It is all right to force mixing upon unwilling people, in political matters, but it is all wrong in religious matters. It is very plain that the editor of the *Methodist* understands the religious side of the case much better than the political.

IN HIS "Life of JACKSON" the biographer PARTON says:

"Pennsylvania, large, solid, heavy and central, is the ballast State of the Union. Pennsylvania represents the general average of sense and feeling. An event that thrills Ohio, drives New England mad and New York frantic, only ruffles, and that but for a moment, Pennsylvania's ample and placid countenance. Can you move Pennsylvania? Then you are masters of the situation."

There is no doubt of the substantial truth of this observation, and it fully justifies expectations of a decisive Republican victory at the approaching election. The peril of the nation, the grim certainty that the country is in imminent danger of falling under the detestable dominion of the party whose malign influence created the war of the rebellion, coupled with the dread of the humiliation and disgrace of having such men as PERSHING and PIOLLET forced upon the Commonwealth, have "moved Pennsylvania" to the center, and made the Republicans "masters of the situation." The victories gained by our friends in the East and the West have unquestionably had their share in strengthening the party in this State, but the heart of the good old Keystone State is as sound as her character is staid and self-reliant, and she will win her own triumph in a thorough, solid, business-like, "ballasted" way.

THE New York *Herald* is of opinion that "as things have turned out it was a prodigious blunder for the Pennsylvania Democracy to adopt the Ohio platform." The Democratic leaders in this State are convinced of this, now, and they would change the issue at once, if they could. The only course open to them is either to pretend that the Erie platform is not an infidation document, but favors hard money, or to shift the issue and try to ignore the money question altogether. HENDRICKS B. WRIGHT takes the former course and MCCLURE the latter. But this dodge will not avail them. They cannot ignore the issue they have themselves raised, and no amount of brazen-facedness can make the Erie platform mean the reverse of what it says. The safer course for these gentlemen would be to own themselves beaten and give up. It is just as hard, in this day of grace, to kick against the pricks as it was in PAUL'S day; and as PERSHING is frank enough to own himself defeated, his followers will be wise to imitate his example and hoist the white flag before the fight begins.

THE Republicans of Allegheny county have now a good working vigilance committee in every election district, and in most of the districts the committees are actively at work. Two things, now, are needed: first, the committees must see to it that everything is done that is needed to bring out a full vote; and second, the live Republicans in each district must co-operate actively with their committees. With this co-operation, the committees will find their task a pleasant one, and the result will be gratifying to all concerned. Without it, the task will be a thankless one. But eleven days remain for work, and we hope to see our Republican friends improving them to the utmost. The election districts are small, and therefore easily canvassed; and there is, consequently, no excuse for neglecting what is so easily done. Every Republican in this county is anxious to see it give a rousing majority for HARTRANFT, and the way to make that sure is to use wisely the time that is left between now and the election.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

To be respectable, Prohibition must be honest.

Titiens, the singer, scales five octaves and two hundred pounds.

German reports uniformly describe a very poor state of commerce in that country.

Among other features of the Ohio election was a special tax on dogs, a *pro ratter* one.

The Delaware peninsula dries 254 tons of peaches and cans 3,224,000 three-pound cans.

The umpire has allowed fifteen per cent. reduction in the wages of the North Wales colliers.

That brazen-faced huzzy, the Woodhull, says it is "impossible for a pure woman to blush."

Iowa City is going to have a new butter factory, four thousand cow power, to run by steam.

South Bend, Indiana, professors keep their big girls good by kissing them. Any vacancy?

John Bull goes off in a rage at learning that Chinese agents are in Vienna trying to buy cannons.

Cattlepey. A Kentucky farmer the other day paid $17,150 for a Durham heifer calf, four months old.

Thrifty little Rhode Island has only 480 paupers out of 258,239 souls, and has $49,000,000 in savings banks.

The only temperance organ in Iowa has announced its suspension. The immediate cause is lack of support.

Twenty-five thousand sovereigns were received without fuss and melted over in Philadelphia, last Monday.

St. Louis is about to be made an extensive distributing mart for the semi-tropical fruits of Louisiana and Florida.

As one result of the far extended visitation of the epizoot, dealers in horse blankets report an unusually brisk business.

A large number of civil suits have been entered in the United States Court at St. Louis on distillers' and gaugers' bonds.

Prof. Janney says that in a mineral point of view the Black Hills are not worth more than half a million dollars for purchase outright.

Corn cobs steeped in hot water containing two per cent. of saltpetre are used in Europe as fire lighters, retailing at $5 and $14 a thousand.

The matter slipped our mind until now, but the San Francisco papers report an important revival in the export trade of tallow at that port.

John Roach's last vessel spread 17,000 square feet of canvass and fired a salute of steel rivets, which riveted the attention of every beholder.

The four paws of Forepaugh's rhinoceros were greatly injured by the fall of a bridge in Florida, Montgomery county, New York, the other day.

Tyranny could scarcely go farther than Russia has carried it in compelling Polish land-owners to sell their lands to Russians. It is a disgrace to the Czar.

Some Parisian bankers have contracted with Peru for two million tons of guano, and they expect to make a profitable per scentage on their investment.

A petrified man, with gold ornaments, has been found in the vicinity of Indianola, Texas, and the scientists are puzzled to know to what age he belonged.

When saloon keepers allow people to play for money in their saloons, they are practically keeping a gambling house. The New York Supreme Court says so.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the Exposition in that city this year was as largely attended as usual, and that the receipts more than covered the expenditures.

If your horses have the epizoot, dissolve a teaspoonful of crystal chlorate of potash in a bucket of water, this amount making a morning dose for four horses. It will work a cure.

Owing to the failure of the Gulf fisheries, great distress is threatened during the coming winter among the scattered fishing population along the rock-bound coast of Labrador.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton thinks that with free land, money that costs nothing, and no interest to pay, a "new era" would burst upon this country. And sure enough, it would *burst*.

The Buffalo *Express* dishes up the suggestion that a solid paper dinner service apiece would be a neat but not gaudy testimonial for the Ohio Democrats to offer Allen and Cary.

THE manufacture of shovels since its introduction here has been carried forward by greater skill and ingenuity until it is so much superior in method and product, and so much cheaper, that it can compete with British work in England. The article was made in England and exported to America long before a pound of iron had been dug in this country, and the export continuing prevented fabrication here for many years, checked improvements there and here, and not only defrauded the American manufacturers, but the consumers of both countries. So soon as the fabrication was made profitable here it was improved, and now settles upon British soil to compete with British labor. There is no reason why the same result should not follow in other employments, and even if the processes here are not so much superior to those abroad that they will gain their markets, they may be of infinite use and saving here.

The incident is but one. It extends beyond the circle ordinarily considered. It shows very emphatically how much is done in arousing investigation and awakening thought; and profiting in the higher as in the more common branches by stimulating domestic industry, when there is the ingenuity and capacity for progress that exists here, it shows by a practical demonstration, under extreme conditions, that the system devised to protect domestic industry should be continued to stimulate domestic study and enterprise, to create foreign trade and command higher reputation abroad.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The Titusville *Courier* says over 1,800 people attended the Democratic meeting at the court house Friday night. As the court room only seats about 450, and cannot possibly seat more than 650, we would like to know where the balance of the audience were; perhaps in the building just back of the court room.—*Meadville Republican.*

IRON AND STEEL.

THE PRODUCTION DURING 1874.

Report of the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association.

The statistical report of Mr. James M. Swank, Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, containing detailed statistics to January 1, 1875, presented to the members on the 1st inst., has just been issued. It contains much valuable information in regard to the important industries of which it treats, and we make some interesting extracts:

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1874.

The American Iron and Steel Association has received from the producers and from its correspondents full statistics of the production of pig iron in the United States in 1874. The total production was 2,689,413 net tons, against 2,868,278 net tons in 1873, and 2,854,558 net tons in 1872, showing a decrease of 178,865 tons as compared with 1873, and 165,145 tons as compared with 1872. Notwithstanding this decrease, the production in 1874 was much larger than has been generally estimated—much larger even than partial returns to the Association at the close of 1874 indicated.

The quantity of pig iron of all kinds which was sold and unsold at the close of 1874 in the hands of makers or their agents was 705,784 net tons. The quantity which was held by speculative parties, or was in the hands of creditors, or in the hands of consumers, was inconsiderably larger; so that, at the close of 1874, the total quantity of pig iron in the country, exclusive of the small stocks of foreign iron, may be safely estimated at 1,000,000 tons. If the country were prosperous; if the demand for iron were equal to the average demand of the past ten years; and if old rails could not be used as a substitute for pig iron, this quantity of pig iron would not have been too large to have in stock at the beginning of this year. But as these favorable conditions do not exist, it is plain that we commenced the year with far too much pig iron for the good of the trade. Prices could not be expected to improve under such circumstances, and we now see why they have not improved. Although more furnaces have blown out since the 1st of January than have been blown in, the quantity of iron that has been made since then, joined to the 1,000,000 tons then on hand, has been entirely too large to exercise any other than a depressing effect on the market.

On the 1st of February, 1875, of 701 completed furnace stacks in the country, there were in blast 305 stacks, and out of blast 396 stacks. Sixty-two furnaces had been blown out in January. These figures indicate the lowest degree of depression reached since the panic up to that date. Since February 1st the number of furnaces out of blast has been slightly increased.

The number of new furnaces completed in 1874 was thirty-eight, against fifty in 1873 and forty-one in 1872. The astonishing number of forty-six stacks is reported to us as being in course of erection in 1875, while other new furnaces are projected.

The following States made pig iron in 1874 than in 1873: Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, West Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio and Michigan. The following States made less iron in 1874 than in 1873: Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri. The district showing the greatest decrease during 1874 was the miscellaneous bituminous coal and coke district of Ohio. The district showing the greatest decrease during the year was the Lehigh anthracite district of Pennsylvania.

Utah Territory made her first pig iron in 1874—200 tons charcoal. After a long rest, Oregon, with one furnace, made 2,000 tons of charcoal iron in 1874. Texas made 1,012 tons of charcoal iron in 1874. South Carolina, with eight furnaces, and Minnesota, with one furnace, made no iron in that year.

The production of charcoal pig iron in 1874 was within 1,900 net tons of that of 1873, being 372,817 net tons in 1874 against 374,720 tons in 1873.

The total imports of pig iron into the United States in 1874 were 61,165 net tons, against 29,367 net tons in 1873, 246,087 net tons in 1872, and 245,535 net tons in 1871.

The total exports of pig iron from the United States to all countries in 1874 were 64,695 net tons, against 10,103 net tons in 1873 and 1,477 in 1872.

PRODUCTION OF ROLLED IRON.

The total production of all rolled iron in 1874, Bessemer steel rails included, was 1,869,560 net tons, against 1,966,445 tons in 1873, a decrease of only 126,885 tons. This decrease was all in rails. Of the total production of the rolling mills in 1874, 1,110,147 tons were rolled iron and nails, against 1,076,308 tons in 1873, an increase of 33,779 tons. The number of tons of nail plate consumed in 1873 was 245,699 net tons, against 201,253 tons in 1873, an increase of 44,374 tons. The increase of 33,779 tons in the aggregate production of rolled iron other than rails in 1874 was therefore wholly in the department of cut nails and spikes. The total number of cut nails and spikes produced in 1874 was 4,912,180, against 4,024,704 kegs in 1873.

PRODUCTION OF RAILS.

The total production of rails of all kinds in the United States in 1874 was 729,413 net tons, against 860,077 tons in 1873, 1,090,000 tons in 1874, and 775,733 tons in 1871.

Nineteen States made rails in 1874, against eighteen States in 1873, Kansas having entered the list of rail-making States on the 26th of May, 1874, when the Topeka Rolling Mill was put in operation. This was the first rolling mill in Kansas. Since the section of the Missouri Pacific road has been removed from Decatur, Illinois, to Rosedale, Wyandotte county, Kansas, and there are now two rail rolling mills in that State. A rail rolling mill has this year gone into operation at Laramie, in Wyoming Territory. It is owned and operated by the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The whole number of rail rolling mills in the country in 1874 was 91, of which 57 make heavy rails mainly, and 34 make up rails only, and of the whole 91 mills, 22 made no rails in 1874. The product of the year was therefore rolled by 69 mills, and many of these ran only a part of the year. The capacity of the 91 rail rolling mills of the country is at least double the product of 1874, which was 729,413 net tons. Of the 69 mills which made rails in 1874, 7 made Bessemer steel rails exclusively, 2 made Bessemer steel rails exclusively, 2 made steel-headed rails and iron rails, and 1 made steel rails and steel rail ends.

It will be observed that almost one-half of the total rail product of 1874 was composed of old rails rerolled. The proportion of old and new rails was almost exactly the same in 1873. Of the new rails produced in 1874, 144,944 net tons, or more than one-third the total quantity, were of Bessemer steel, of which further particulars will be found hereafter. The product of steel rails in 1874 was much less than in 1873, being 6,730 net tons in the former year, against 9,430 tons in the latter year. The average price of steel rails in 1874 was as follows: Of iron, 7,796 tons; of steel, 100,486 tons; total, 108,282 tons. The total production was 729,413 tons, of which 144,944 tons were steel. The probable consumption of rails during the year was, therefore, 837,695 net tons, against 1,148,850 tons in 1873, and 1,530,850 tons in 1872. The importation of old rails in 1874 did not greatly exceed 5,000 tons.

Our exports of rails during the past four years have not been sufficiently large to affect appreciably the above figures of home consumption. They were as follows in net tons: 1871, 333; 1872, 1,212; 1873, 375; 1874, 1,257.

PRODUCTION OF BESSEMER STEEL.

The eight completed Bessemer steel establishments in this country were not fully occupied in filling orders during 1874. Nevertheless the product of the year was greater than that of 1873. The production of Bessemer steel rails in 1874 was 144,944 net tons, against 129,015 net tons in 1873—a gain of 15,929 tons. The production of Bessemer steel rails in this country since 1867, when they were first made upon orders, has been as follows in net tons:

1867	2,550	1871	34,200
1868	7,225	1872	94,670
1869	9,600	1873	129,015
1870	24,000	1874	144,944

Full details of the Bessemer steel industry in this country in 1874 are as follows in net tons:

Tons of pig iron converted in 1874	204,352
Tons of ingots produced in 1874	191,933
Tons of merchantable steel produced in 1874	176,579
Tons of rails produced in 1874	144,944
Tons of other merchantable steel produced in 1874	31,635

The imports of steel rails from all countries into the United States in the calendar year 1874 were 100,486 net tons, against 159,571 tons in 1873, and 149,786 tons in 1872. Prior to 1872 the imports of steel rails were not separately classified, and there is consequently no record of the quantity imported. In the following table we give in net tons the production and importation of steel rails during the past three years, the combined figures indicating the consumption in those years:

STEEL RAILS.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Production of Bessemer steel rails	94,670	129,015	144,944
Importation of Bessemer steel rails	149,786	159,571	100,486
Consumption of Bessemer steel rails	243,856	288,586	245,430

Thus far during 1875 we have imported very few steel rails, owing to the fall in home prices and the increase in duties, and all American Bessemer works are therefore remarkably active. It is not improbable that we will produce this year fully 250,000 net tons of steel rails.

The average price in currency at which American steel rails have been sold at the works since the establishment of the industry is shown in the following summary:

1867	$160	1871	$102
1868	138	1872	112
1869	132	1873	120
1870	106	1874	96

The prices obtained at the works thus far during 1875 have averaged about $75.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL OTHER THAN BESSEMER.

Forty-two establishments made cast, puddled, blister and open hearth steel in the United States in 1874. The aggregate production of all kinds of steel named was 47,481 net tons, against 50,000 tons in 1873. Of the 47,481 tons produced, 34,109 tons were crucible steel, and 13,353 tons were puddled, blistered and open hearth steel.

The production of open hearth or Siemens-Martin steel is steadily increasing in this country. In 1872 it amounted to 3,000 net tons; in 1873 to 3,500 tons and in 1874 to 7,000 tons. The Pennsylvania Steel Company, Hussey, Wells & Co., the Beaver Falls Cast Steel Company, the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company and several other companies are this year introducing open-hearth furnaces.

The country has an annual capacity today of 45,000 tons of crucible cast steel and 35,000 tons of open-hearth steel.

During the calendar year 1874 our imports of steel ingots, bars, sheets and wire amounted to $2,678,611, against $3,865,316 in 1873, $4,106,086 in 1872, and 3,460,733 in 1871. Our exports of these articles in 1874 amounted to 343 net tons of the value of $29,557, against 26 tons in 1873 of the value of $5,481, 9 tons in 1872 of the value of $5,624, and 36 tons in 1871 of the value of $7,364. The increase in our exports and the decrease in our imports of these commodities in 1874 are very marked, and the statistics of the exports and imports of the manufactures of steel for 1874 are equally encouraging to the home manufacture of steel or steel products.

PRODUCTION OF BLOOMS.

The forges and bloomries of the United States are located in Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. So far as is known, 38 make blooms from ore and 56 make blooms from scrap and pig iron. They produced in 1874 a total of 61,670 net tons of blooms, against 62,564 tons in 1873.

SUMMARY OF IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION IN 1874.

From the foregoing statistics of the production of pig iron, rails, bar iron, steel, etc., in the United States in 1872, 1873 and 1874, the following table of the aggregate production of iron and steel is compiled, embracing the different branches of the iron trade:

Products—Net Tons.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Pig iron	2,854,558	2,868,278	2,689,413
All rolled iron, including nails	1,941,992	1,966,445	1,839,560
All rolled iron, including nails, and excluding rails	941,992	1,026,368	1,110,147
Rails of all kinds	1,000,000	860,077	729,413
Bessemer steel	94,670	129,015	144,944
Iron and other rails	905,330	731,062	584,469
Steel rails	95,000	79,492	84,789
Kegs of cut nails and spikes	4,065,222	4,024,704	4,912,180
Merchantable Bessemer steel other than rails	16,430	27,985	31,635
Total of merchantable Bessemer steel	110,500	157,000	176,579
Crucible cast steel	27,500	22,786	34,124
Open hearth steel	3,000	3,500	7,000
All other steel	7,740	13,714	6,356
Blooms from ore and pig iron	58,000	62,564	61,670

OHIO.

Table of Majorities.

Counties.	GOVERNOR, 1873. Majorities for Allen	GOVERNOR, 1875. Majorities for Noyes	Majorities for Allen	Majorities for Hayes
Adams	403	.....	387	.....
Allen	530	.....	739	.....
Ashland	583	.....	500	.....
Ashtabula	.....	2,001	.....	4,140
Athens	.....	1,121	.....	782
Auglaize	1,326	.....	1,173	.....
Belmont	.....	220	74	.....
Brown	976	.....	1,319	.....
Butler	1,801	.....	2,263	.....
Carroll	.....	362	.....	482
Champaign	650	.....	1,015	.....
Clark	1,015	.....	.....	997
Clermont	472	.....	512	.....
Clinton	.....	941	.....	1,216
Columbiana	.....	903	.....	993
Coshocton	655	.....	597	.....
Crawford	1,587	.....	1,725	.....
Cuyahoga	.....	2,991	.....	6,072
Darke	1,029	.....	1,311	.....
Defiance	902	.....	1,265	.....
Delaware	.....	158	.....	145
Erie	.....	410	.....	239
Fairfield	1,517	.....	1,527	.....
Fayette	474	.....	474	.....
Franklin	2,297	.....	1,109	.....
Fulton	.....	927	.....	991
Gallia	764	.....	532	.....
Geauga	1,228	.....	1,931	.....
Greene	1,455	.....	1,302	.....
Guernsey	857	.....	905	.....
Hamilton	763	.....	1,189	.....
Hancock	1,249	.....	221	.....
Hardin	85	.....	284	.....
Harrison	384	.....	.....	380
Henry	532	.....	684	.....
Highland	.....	72	80	.....
Hocking	804	.....	1,202	.....
Holmes	1,566	.....	1,772	.....
Huron	.....	804	.....	1,202
Jackson	.....	367	.....	1,320
Jefferson	.....	1,080	.....	866
Knox	854	.....	297	.....
Lake	.....	1,307	.....	1,526
Lawrence	.....	815	.....	651
Licking	1,898	.....	1,295	.....
Logan	146	.....	79	.....
Lorain	880	.....	2,145	2,678
Lucas	880	.....	800	1,586
Madison	4	.....	85	.....
Mahoning	437	.....	1,130	.....
Marion	661	.....	520	.....
Medina	.....	526	.....	1,202
Meigs	1,345	.....	533	.....
Mercer	1,097	.....	1,561	.....
Miami	600	.....	761	.....
Monroe	1,406	.....	2,122	.....
Montgomery	362	.....	192	.....
Morgan	.....	189	.....	200
Morrow	.....	28	.....	130
Muskingum	226	.....	530	.....
Noble	36	.....	67	.....
Ottawa	.....	629	.....	1,000
Paulding	429	.....	454	.....
Perry	1,020	.....	747	.....
Pickaway	398	.....	.....	1,000
Pike	402	.....	617	.....
Portage	.....	822	.....	556
Preble	.....	338	.....	222
Putnam	1,102	.....	1,142	.....
Richland	1,012	.....	1,202	.....
Ross	647	.....	736	.....
Sandusky	713	.....	744	.....
Scioto	210	.....	200	.....
Seneca	962	.....	930	.....
Shelby	1,000	.....	1,000	.....
Stark	29	.....	264	.....
Summit	1,177	.....	441	1,100
Trumbull	.....	1,777	.....	2,256
Tuscarawas	186	.....	481	.....
Union	30	.....	.....	30
Van Wert	245	.....	142	.....
Vinton	.....	1,535	.....	1,178
Washington	127	.....	80	.....
Wayne	219	.....	402	.....
Williams	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
Wood	675	.....	469	.....
Wyandot	.....	469	.....	137
Totals	32,278	32,403	36,200	41,671
Net majority	.....	125	.....	5,501

Members Elect of the Ohio Legislature.

The following is a complete list of the members-elect to the Ohio Legislature:

SENATE.

1. Henry Kessler, R.
2. F. Bowman, R.
3. Joshua H. Bates, R.
4. H. Kleinschmidt, R.
5. P. M. Dechant, D.
6. Aaron Haines, D.
7. A. V. Kerr, D.
8.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 20, 1875.

The discussion of the cheap transportation question is gaining ground in the East, where a few years ago the tendency was to decry such agitation. It is beginning to be apparent that upon this point rests the solution of many difficulties in our trade and commerce. The same question is one of vital importance to Pittsburgh. There is no city in the world whose prosperity is so dependant on transportation, and which has suffered so much from the disadvantages of discrimination. Any one who can contribute to the solution of the question, how are freight rates to be cheapened? has a claim to the title of public benefactor. A report recently made to the New York Cheap Transportation Association in explanation of the high rates which are stifling New York and Boston, shows that the stock of the New York Central Railroad combination has been watered from $54,833,000, which might be considered the true cost of the road in 1867, to $102,769,000 and has since been made to pay dividends on the larger sum. What is affirmed of that road is also true of other trunk lines to a greater or less extent, with the exception of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the benefits of the opposite policy can be seen in the high price of the stock of that line and the prosperity of its terminal city. It is therefore conclusively established that watered stocks are responsible for a considerable share of the transportation expenses now laid up to the business of the country.

This hardly tells the whole story, however. It is true that the stock and debt totals of money of our railroads are double what was the representation of their cost, but that representation was in most cases an excessive one. The vast amount of railway construction done with high-priced iron and high-priced labor, makes even the lowest basis for the computation of railway profits at the present time double what it should be. A manufacturer who built works, or a real estate owner who put up houses in the anti-panic times, reduces the value of his property in computing his capital stock account, for he knows that an attempt to obtain earnings on the excessive cost of his property, would be certain to call into competition property constructed at the reduced cost, which establishes the estimate of values. The railways must do the same or abide the consequences.

The competition of roads constructed at the present reduced cost of materials and labor, and into which those organization the juggling of stock dividends will not enter, is the only solution of this important question. We can hardly blame the railway companies for making all they can. That is no more than human nature. But competition of a cheaply constructed road, honestly operated without the chicanery of watered stocks and fast freight lines, would make an immense revalution in freight matters. The remedy proposed for the grievance is a special freight railroad from New York to St. Louis and Chicago, which shall carry freight at the rate of ten miles an hour, instead of five miles an hour, which is the rate of movement at present. Such a road would cost $70,000,000, a large sum of money; but, the committee declare: "New York city now loses in reduced profits on merchandise, reduced rates on real estate, and exorbitant prices for transportation more than $70,000,000 every year, and it could well afford to build such a road alone. What a cheap freight road, which would secure to Pittsburgh the cheapest rates on the raw materials used in her manufactures and her finished products, in transitu to market, is further beyond computation; but it could be worked up into a total not much inferior to that computed above for New York.

—Calls have now been issued for about one-half of the five twenties of 1864, and it is computed that by the 1st of March next the two first issues of the five-twenty bonds, which originally amounted to $644,-443,800 will be extinguished, partly by conversion into the $500,000,000 of new fives, and partly by redemption on account of the sinking fund. The next issue of five twenties will be the five-twenties issued under the act of March 3d, 1865. The amount of that issue was $203,327,250, of which $152,534,350 is now outstanding. It is believed that this issue will be replaced by the new four and a half per cents., the new fives having been entirely issued, with the exception of $35,000,000, which is at the option of the Syndicate and will be taken before November 15. The amount of new fives now outstanding is $437,356,450. In this connection it is interesting to notice that the cost of negotiating the new fives is very insignificant compared with the expense of negotiating the loan of February, 1861, at the outset of the war. The amount of this loan issued was $18,415,000, of which the Treasury received $16,395,225, showing that it cost the United States to negotiate the loan $2,019,776, which is equal to about 11 per cent. of the full amount borrowed. The entire expense of negotiating the $500,000,000 of the new 5 per cents will be about $2,250,000, which is in market contrast with the expense of negotiating $18,500,000 in the early part of 1861. The fact that the United States had to pay 11 per cent. to place a loan of $25,000,000 shows how much the credit of the Government was reduced before the retirement of President Buchanan. On June 30, 1857, the public debt was $28,699,832. When he retired it was $90,580,874.

—The following, from a special to the *Chicago Tribune*, is understood as defining the position of the Treasury on the operations of the Resumption act:

"To carry into effect the Specie-Resumption act passed by Congress last winter, the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to offer a third section of that act to issue any bonds of the description and character of those authorized by the Refunding act of 1870. Under that authority a limited amount of 5-per cent. bonds have been issued, but the time fixed for the issue of bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest will be made under the Specie-Resumption act must, of course, depend upon circumstances. The provisions of the act under consideration are mandatory. The first section authorizes and requests the Secretary of the Treasury, as rapidly as practicable, to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States silver coins, and to issue them, etc. The third section authorizes him to sell bonds at par in gold, bearing 4½ per cent. interest, at his discretion, or elect. While placing a loan bearing 5 per cent. the Secretary could not, of course, dispose of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. Under the specie-Resumption act he is bound to obey the requirement of that act, and since he was obliged to issue bonds bearing the same rate of interest, 5 per cent., he could now bring issued. When the remaining $28,000,000 of the 5 per cent. loan had been subscribed, and the interest-bearing debt matured after fifteen years from the date of issue. Five per cent. bonds issued from this time forward may be redeemed at the pleasure of the Government after May 1, 1881, whereas the 4½ per cent. bonds will have to run twenty years from the date of issue, or nearly three times longer than the 5 per cents."

—The New York *Tribune* has the following explanation concerning the present high price of gold, which presents the leading features of the case with admirable correctness. The *Tribune* discreetly ignores the questions which would naturally arise from this view of the case, as to whether a policy of preparing for resumption by hoarding gold will not aggregate the evils here set forth, which in their turn will react against the purpose of that policy; but that can hardly be expected of a journal which has taken the extreme positions on finance assumed during the past three months in the columns of that journal. We quote as follows:

In the first place, it is to be remarked that the premium on gold is not to be measured by the general value of paper money as the yard stick is of length to be measured by what is bought and sold for greenbacks just as cotton or wheat. The prices of all three depend quite as much on the quantity of the commodity seeking a market as on the quantity of money. At the present time it so happens that the quantity of gold to be had in Wall street is less than at any former period. Hence gold is dear, and bids fair for several weeks at least to remain so.

Not only is the price of gold subject to the legitimate influences of supply and demand, but it is also liable to vary with the currents of speculation. Where the speculative tendency foretells the future relations of demand and supply, his operations are beneficial, but when he works against the natural course of prices the result is injurious both to the speculator and to the community at large. Still the speculator, whether right or wrong, exerts his full effect on prices. However, we do not think the speculative element so far out of the way at the present time in keeping that article at a high price, for gold is very scarce and the legal tender very plenty. Were gold is abundant as it ordinarily is, the state of our commercial and financial relations with the rest of the world would cause it to be exported. This conspicuously was the case from November of last year almost without interruption until the end of July. As contrasted with last year, our exports of merchandise have again greatly declined, while our imports have fallen off in a much smaller proportion. Our international relations of trade have not essential changed. * * *

The whole commercial world is at present engaged in the depressing task of reducing indebtedness, and one of the incidents of that operation is a lower range of prices and the accumulation of money in the hands of creditors and creditor nations. This being a debtor nation, there has been a drain of specie from us which has resulted in the home market for gold being in the "oversold and demoralized" state it has been for the past three months.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 18 Sixth street:

October 20, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	12 M.	1:30 P. M.	3 P. M.
Gold	116½	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122			
U. S. 5's, 1874				
5-20's, 1865	119			
5-20's, 1865, registered	119			
5-20's, 1867, registered	120½			
5-20's, 1867	120½			
5-20's, 1868	121			
10-40's, 1904	115½			
10-40's, composite	113			
Currency 6's	125			
Pacific 6's of 1895				
Western Union Tel.	75	75	75	
Quicksilver	32	32	32	
Pacific Mail	39½	39¾	39¾	39¾
Panama	128			
Adams Express	100			
Wells Fargo Express	78			
American Express	53			
United States Express	44			
N. Y. Central				102½
Erie	15½	15½	15½	15¾
Erie preferred	31			
Michigan Central	96	96	96	96
Illinois Central	92	92	92	92
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90		93	
Chicago & Northwestern	30½		30½	30½
Do preferred	49			
Rock Island	105			105½
St. Paul common	33½	33½	33½	33½
Do preferred	62½	61		61½
Wabash common		5½		5½
Fort Wayne	98			
Ohio & Mississippi	16	16½		16½
Union Pacific	68			68½
Harlem	130			
Hannibal & St. Joe				
Atlantic & Pac. pref				
IronMountain				14½
St. L. & I. M				10
Missouri Pacific	15½			
Atlanti-& Pacific Tel	20			
Mariposa common	9			
South Carolinas, July	20			
Missouri 6's	101			

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116⅜.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Money easy at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Customs receipts $27,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $45,000. Clearings $53,000,000. Sterling weak at 476@480¾.

GOLD.

Gold closed at 116⅜ after selling at 116¾ and 116¼. Rates paid for borrowing were 5 1-16, 2¾, 2 3-32, 2 7-64, 1¾, 1 5-64 and 1-32 per cent. per diem. A dispatch from San Francisco says "$898,000 gold was shipped to New York to-day."

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds firm in late afternoon dealings, especially for Pacific issues, which sold at 102¾ for Union Pacific, 97¾ for sinking funds, 1065/8@106⅞ for Central Pacific, and 91¼ for California and Oregon branch; Kansas Pacific seconds brought 75. Speculation at the Stock Exchange to-day was active and buoyant with an advance in prices ranging from ⅛@2¾ per cent, as compared with the closing quotations last evening. The total sales were larger than any previous day for a long time past, and at intervals considerable excitement prevailed in the board. Dealings covered a better representation of conditions and a larger much better feeling prevailed. Pacific Mail was the leading feature, rising from 39¼ to 39¾, and closing at 39¾ on a large business. The greatest advance was in Western Union, which rose from 67¼ to 68⅝ and closed at 68⅝, against 66¾ yesterday. Western Union advanced from 74¾ to 75¼ in Boston Sheeting, closing to-day, on the latter. Interest in the Pacific railroad list was active and buoyant with an advance in prices ranging from ⅛@⅜ per cent. as compared with the closing quotations last evening. The total sales were larger than any previous day for a long time past, and at intervals considerable excitement prevailed in the board. Dealings covered a better representation of conditions and a much better feeling prevailed. Pacific Mail was the leading feature, rising from 39¼ to 39¾, and closing at 39¾ on a large business. The greatest advance was in Western Union, which rose from 67¼ to 68⅝ and closed at 68⅝, against 66¾ yesterday. Western Union advanced from 74¾ to 75¼ in Boston Sheeting, closing to-day, on the latter. Interest in the Pacific railroad list was active and buoyant with an advance in prices ranging from ⅛@2¾

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

OLEBILLALLEN has had his usual luck. He never was re-elected to any office he ever held.

PERSHING has not yet sold his national bank stock and, upon the whole, thinks he will not.

MAHONING county, Ohio, which was reported on Thursday at 500 for ALLEN, gives him but 160.

PIOLLET is a defaced stamp, and the attempt to wash him and palm him off as new is a failure.

THE Western Reserve gave but 9,558 Republican majority in 1873, and gives 18,033 now. That will do.

PERSHING thinks the immense increase of the Republican vote in Ohio is not "inflation in its true sense."

THE cold chills are playfully chasing each other down the backs of our State Democratic contemporaries.

THE Toledo *Blade* places at its editorial head the name of Governor HAYES as its candidate for President next year. "Aisy, there!"

"PERSHING, of Pennsylvania, has had the job opened."—*Cincinnati Times.*
He will get it blackened, on the second of November.

LET all Republicans bear in mind that a personal canvass is the most effectual work that can be done toward securing a Republican victory.

"THIS is no time," says the Democratic New York *World*, "for small men of damaged reputations." Let PERSHING and PIOLLET take notice.

OHIO has pronounced sentence on the Democratic party. Let Pennsylvania see to it that no stay of proceedings is granted here in November.

THE Democracy of the present day are the regular successors of the Democracy of whom HOSEA BIGELOW sang that they
"Don't valey principle more'n an old cud."

THE *Post*, in its unsuccessful attempts at repartee, brings to mind the stinging lines of the English satirist:
"You beat your pate, and fancy wit will come—
Knock as you please, there's nobody at home."

REV. AUDLEY BROWNE and his followers should remember that intemperance in the use of liquors is not to be abolished by intemperance of speech, still less by untruthfulness.

THE Supreme Court of Iowa has just rendered an important decision to the effect that all the railroads in that State are liable for damages caused by fire from sparks from locomotives.

THE Republican State Committee of Ohio have heard from every county in the State, and HAYES' majority is 4,753. A correction of the fraud in Wood county would raise it to 5,012.

A RURAL Illinois paper has found a very appropriate name for the Democratic party. It is, "Hopeful Democrat," which, for short, is abbreviated to "H. O. G." Nothing could be more appropriate.

PRIVATE DALZELL is elected to the Ohio Legislature from Noble county by 179 majority:
"That's Noble; and bespeaks a people proud
And jealous of their blessings."

OUR Democratic neighbor kindly inquires: "How does the little bird sing in the COMMERCIAL'S bosom this morning?" Very sweetly and lyrically, thank you. How's your rooster's colic?

THE Democratic Rochester *Union* makes the declaration that the question of pro hibition promises to be the chief issue in the election of 1876. It probably means the prohibition of political Bourbonism.

LAST year the Democrats of this State elected two national bank presidents to Congress—POWELL and MACKEY—and this year they are rallying under the cry of "Down with the National Banks."

OLD BLALLEN said, before the election, that the result in Ohio would be a surprise to everybody in the State, except himself: yet, now that the election is over the result is a greater surprise to him than to any one else.

AS AN old proverb hath it: "Cunning is always trying to overtake wisdom in the race, but never succeeds." The Democratic mismanagers out in Ohio are just beginning to get at the true inwardness of this pithy saying.

THE Comptroller of the National Currency states that a large number of National Banking Associations had voted to make the surrender of their charters depend upon the success or defeat of old BILL ALLEN. They saved their bacon, however.

OLEBILLALLEN is dead and PERSHING is in *articulo mortis*.

IT IS fortunate for the Democratic papers in this State that the campaign is drawing to a close. They fired away all their ammunition long ago.

LOST, strayed or stolen—a Democratic Rooster from the office of the *Post*. From the somber color of his plumage he has been mistaken for a crow; but as the crow has all been taken out of him, that mistake is not now likely to happen.

THE majority for the Democratic State ticket, last year, ranged from 4,069 to 4,600. We intend to wipe all that out in this county this year, and more. Now let the other Republican counties in the West come up to *their* share of the work.

THE Democratic papers of the State of New York profess to be very glad that ALLEN was defeated in Ohio; yet they all grabbed eagerly at the false report that ALLEN was elected. They are not half as much pleased at his defeat as they pretend to be.

AMERICAN geographical books are not extensively read in England. An American lady recently gave birth to a child in an English railroad carriage, and the accounts in the papers state that she and her husband "sailed from Arkansas, New Jersey."

BEFORE the Ohio election took place the Democrats were keen to establish the fact "as goes Ohio so goes Pennsylvania." As Ohio has gone Republican why do they not come down at once like Captain SCOTT'S coon, instead of insisting on being shot?

THE astounding rhetorical screech of the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, following his receipt of the election news from Ohio, reminds one of ancient PISTOL'S impassioned threat: "All hell shall stir for this!" He ate his leek, notwithstanding.

THE Philadelphia *Times*—TOM COLLINS' paper—had two editorials in type on the financial question, awaiting the result of the Ohio election. One was in favor of inflation and the other against it; but the returns from Ohio knocked the inflation article into *pi*.

THOMPSON, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in Ohio, staked his reputation on the pledge that ALLEN would be triumphantly re-elected. Why didn't he put up something of value? His reputation is the smallest possible thing he could have bet.

CLOSE UP THE RANKS.

The election takes place this day two weeks, and much remains yet to be done. In some of the election districts a close canvass has been made, and everthing prepared for bringing out a full vote; while in others scarcely anything has yet been done.

May we not appeal to our friends in these latter districts to take hold of the work that yet remains to be attended to? What is everybody's business is nobody's business; and if the Republicans of these quiescent districts lie idly upon their oars, trusting to some spontaneous development of political workers, they will be disappointed. They must take up the work themselves and do it, or it will not be done at all.

The registry of every election district is now complete and copies of it are in the hands of the local committee for each. All that is wanted is to go around through the district and stir up every Republican voter to the necessity of turning out at the election. A very little effort will accomplish this; and then a good working committee is wanted in each district to stay at the polls all day and take turns with each other in hunting up delinquent or lazy voters. We cannot be beaten if this kind of effort is made; and a neglect of it may become a cause of regret forever afterward.

The Democratic defeat in Ohio has, of course, dispirited the rank and file of that party, here; but it has also rendered them desperate and reckless. They do not intend to submit without an effort, and they are now straining every nerve to beat us in the State. Their defeat in Ohio will make them fight with the desperation of death. The call for battle has been sounded all along their lines. If money, corruption, intrigue, hypocrisy, hard work, or desperate combat will weigh in the balance of victory, Democracy will throw all in the scales to beat us. They know and appreciate the importance of a victory in Pennsylvania next month. Nothing will be left undone to secure it, and although they fight against odds, they will contest the ground with us, inch by inch.

We are going to win in this struggle, but we cannot win by supineness and a careless trust in the energy of others. We will triumph; but we will triumph only by being on the alert and meeting the enemy in every maneuver he undertakes.

The organization of our party is a strong and active one, but Republicans must not rely upon it exclusively. Let every Republican in every district constitute himself a committee of one to see and talk with his lukewarm neighbor. Urge upon the laboring man, your well-to-do neighbor, the manufacturer, all whom you can influence, the importance of voting for HARTRANFT and RAWLE.

But, while individuals can do much, the regular committees can do more. It is upon them falls the burden of duty, and it is to them we must look for the most effective work. If, Republican reader, the local committee in your district is doing nothing, hunt it up and provoke it into activity. There can be no excuse for coldness and indifference when victory stands ready to perch itself upon our banners.

We invite our readers who take an interest in this campaign, to get away from generalities, for a little while, and get down to particulars. Withdraw your gaze from the broad horizon of the State, and confine your scrutiny to your own election district. See that it is all right, and the rest will take care of themselves. Watch, therefore, your own district specially; stir up your local committee; help it in every way you can; and show that you have faith in HARTRANFT'S success by laboring to poll for him the full Republican vote.

THE RESULT IN OHIO.

We congratulate our Republican readers over the brilliant triumph of Tuesday's election. Pennsylvania formerly led in October. Now, however, we yield to our younger neighboring sister, Ohio, and faithfully has she done her duty. We watched her closely because of the new issue thrust upon her, which we must meet in November. We denounce this new issue as thrust upon us by false and fraudulent hypocrites—demagogues that have for years been denouncing greenbacks as unconstitutional and worthless. But now, hoping to steal into power, they assume to be their special champions. If these hypocrites believed it would secure them in power, they would turn around, and repudiate the entire debt incurred in suppressing the rebellion. In one respect, we give the Ohio Copperheads credit for being honester than their brethren in Pennsylvania. They put forward their representative man, VALLANDIGHAM, and fought it out on that line. The Pennsylvania copperheads are not quite so honest as the Ohio variety; but then, like the reptile that represents them, they lie hid in the grass and seek to sink their fangs before their presence is known. Their candidate for Governor in Ohio lacked the nerve, but others could have induced him to act the part of VALLANDIGHAM. Their would-be Lieutenant Governor was the veriest demagogue ever nominated for any public trust. Our candidate in Ohio, like HARTRANFT in Pennsylvania, had proved his manhood on the battle field where cannon balls flew thick and fast. PERSHING we believe to be a more creditable candidate than Rise-up WILLIAM; but PIOLLET is quite as scurvy a demagogue as Sham CARY—and that saying exhausts the English language.

Now, what Ohio did on the 12th of October, Pennsylvania can doubly do on the 2d of November. HARTRANFT, the very best Governor Pennsylvania has ever had, shall be our Centennial Governor by at least fifty thousand majority. PERSHING, while better than PIOLLET, never showed the slightest sympathy for the "boys in blue," nor the cause for which they fought. His party was to him ever more dear than the Union. He spoke fifty words to defend his party for every one in favor of the Union. The gallant HARTRANFT, Democrat as he was at the outbreak of the rebellion, led his brave Fifty-first regiment through four years of bloody war in defense of the Stars and Stripes, while PERSHING was ever prating in defense of what he called States' rights, and declaring the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions the corner-stone of the Union.

Which will you follow on the "ides of November"—the banner borne in triumph by the hero of Fort Steadman, or the small, carping critic who was ever finding fault with LINCOLN, STANTON and HARTRANFT? They say PERSHING is a good judge—well, the Schuylkill bench, which he will not give up, is in terrible need of a good judge. Outbreaks, riots, burnings, murders, are of daily and nightly occurrence in that county. If he is a good Judge, let him stick to that post, and demonstrate that an end can be put to lawlessness in his district. As for PIOLLET, that hoary-headed sinner who graduated amid the corruptions of the old Canal Board, thirty years since, and has been ever since engaged in corrupt bargainings and briberies, let him go to commiserate with Sham CARY on the fact that "Republics are ungrateful."

Republicans of Pennsylvania, you elected HARTRANFT by 35,627 majority three years since; make him Pennsylvania's Centennial Governor by at least 50,000 majority on the 2d of November. Ohio has set the ball in motion; let Pennsylvania keep it rolling on.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

In a contest like the present one it is but natural that most of the public attention should be absorbed by the State ticket; but we are in danger of forgetting, meanwhile, the importance of giving some attention to our county ticket.

The Republicans of this county have an excellent county ticket, and one that they can conscientiously and earnestly support. The candidates are all good, true, honest, faithful and capable men, and their qualifications have not, in a single instance, been called in question.

Where the question of capacity does not arise, and the fitness of our nominees is conceded, the political bias of the candidates should, with Republicans, decide the question in favor of the Republican candidates. If all the candidates on both tickets were alike capable, the Republican nominees should be preferred to their opponents simply because they *are* Republicans. We believe that our candidates are in every case equal, and in most cases superior to the Democratic nominees; and we feel justified, therefore, in appealing to our Republican friends throughout the county to stand by the ticket earnestly, and to urge its election as well upon grounds of fitness as upon the ground of political preference.

The Democrats of this county, from present appearances, intend to sacrifice everybody on their ticket to secure the success of MECHLING for Controller and PATTERSON for Sheriff. The fight has narrowed down to those two offices, and the intention is to trade off everything to save them. We advise our Republican friends, therefore, to pay special attention to those two offices. Stand firmly by the whole ticket, but guard the points where the attack will mainly be made. The Republican nominees are both worthy of support, and are both as well qualified, in every respect, as their opponents. Their characters are pure and above reproach, and their experience has qualified them for an efficient discharge of their duties. Stand all the more firmly by them, then because they will have to bear the brunt of the Democratic assault.

THE FRAUD DISCLOSED!

[From the Dayton Journal.]

The mysterious delay in the transmission of the returns of Wood county, is now explained. At midnight we received from Toledo, the special which is conspicuously printed in the telegraph report this morning, authenticated by a responsible name. It discloses a project for doctoring returns so as to count ALLEN in, despite the fact that the people have voted him out. A county which gave a Republican majority of over 400 last year, is now, by fraudulent returns, offered by a dispatch to J. G. THOMPSON, Chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee, with one thousand majority for ALLEN, if that "will help us out." The grossest frauds are charged in connection with the Perrysburg returns, and detection and exposure are threatened.

Light is now shed upon John G. Thompson's menace of contesting the election of Governor Hayes, if his majority should be small. The projected fraud in Wood county is one of the means by which Hayes' majority was to be cut down. How many other counties were expected to aid in this audacious attempt to cheat the people of the State is not known. But this development in Wood county leaves scarcely a doubt that the project had a much wider scope than the limits of that territory on the Maumee.

It is not alone the reduction or the wiping out of the honest majority received by General Hayes, but the saving of the money staked by Democrats on the election of ALLEN, which show out by the flash of this dispatch from Dodd to Thompson. Further developments will doubtless be made by the telegraph reports to-day of the generous offer of one thousand majority from a Republican county to help ALLEN out of the ditch. The fight in Wood county over the removal of the county seat has thrown things into confusion there, and unscrupulous Democrats have been able to take advantage of it in the infamous manner proposed by Dodd.

It should be added for a proper understanding of the fraud committed at Perrysburg, that the vote of that town last year was 271 for Wikoff (Rep) and 400 for Bell (Dem.). This vote of 671 is now swelled to *three thousand*, as reported by the dispatch from Toledo.

Since the above was received it has been discovered that the fraud in Perrysburg, even if allowed to stand, will not defeat HAYES. The full extent of this fraud remains yet to be exposed.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT IN THE WEST.

Governor HARTRANFT will spend Monday and Tuesday, October 25th and 26th, in this city and vicinity.

Tuesday evening, October 26th, he will attend a meeting in Beaver county, probably at Beaver Falls.

On Wednesday morning, October 27th, he will attend a meeting at New Castle, Lawrence county, and on Wednesday evening at Sharon, Mercer county.

On Thursday, October 27th, he will be at Meadville.

Friday, October 29, he will devote to Venango county, attending at Oil City, in the morning and Franklin, at night.

Saturday, October 30, he will give to Titusville and Corry—the latter in the morning and the former in the evening.

On Monday, November 1, he will reach Butler, and after mingling with his friends there will return to this city and depart for home on Tuesday, November 2.

THE Ohio election may render our victory in this State more easy of attainment, but it does not diminish the necessity for earnest, steady and persistent work. There is a victory awaiting us: but we have got to work for it.

All that is wanted, now, is to get out the Republican vote; and the sure way to get that out is by organization and intelligent effort. In this county, and in most of the Western counties, our friends in each election district have a complete copy of the registry, and should be able, by this time, to know how every voter is inclined to vote. With such information as this in their possession there should be little difficulty in getting out a full vote, if there will be none. If the Republican workers will but act as wisely, intelligently and industriously as they should do.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania have now every incentive to go to work earnestly. They have a splendid ticket, composed of candidates in whom they take a just pride, and the triumph of their friends in Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska and New Jersey gives them all the encouragement they need. With the surges of Republican victory breaking upon our shores in all directions, there can be no excuse for sinking into apathy and indifference here. All the events of the campaign have been in their favor, and as they have before them a dispirited, defeated and demoralized enemy, all they have to do is to go in and win. There was never such an opportunity or a complete triumph. Let us show, then, our capacity for improving it.

THE returns of the foreign commerce of New York for September, just published, show a very marked decline in comparison with former years. In 1872, September brought thirty-six millions of foreign goods; and in 1873 and 1874 the same month gave about thirty-one millions, while for the last month the total landed there was only twenty-four and a half millions. The customs duties also show a material decline, the falling off in September being upward of a million dollars. The total importations for the past nine months aggregate $275,416,060, a decrease of $40,778,806 compared with the corresponding period of last year, and $40,170,177 compared with 1873. The total exports for the month were $3,154,249 less than during September last year, and $6,542,669 below 1873. Exclusive of specie, the total shows a decrease of $2,227,620 and $6,335,948, respectively. The shipments of domestic merchandise aggregate $18,974,565, a decrease of $2,228,736 from last year, and $6,114,884 from 1873. For the past nine months the total exports amounted to $247,267,684, a decrease of $11,555,110 and $9,553,352 respectively from the corresponding period of 1874 and 1873. We are purchasing fewer foreign goods, and this is encouraging; since if the present economic process continues, our wheat, cotton and other products will eventually make better times for everybody.

WRITING about ex-Governor BIGLER'S recent letter on the financial situation, the Germantown *Telegraph* asks, with considerable pertinence, whether it wouldn't be just as well if ex-Governor BIGLER were quiet and retire from the political field altogether? Having been defeated for Governor in the house of his friends, he writes a long letter, giving *his* views on financial matters. He says that he wants coin for a basis for paper, and coin is the only thing, &c., but it is *too soon* to resume specie payments three years from the first of January next! Precisely. When he was Governor of the State he favored the creation of many wild-cat banks, which not only had no specie basis for their circulation, but many of them were without any actual capital, and some of those which were responsible allowed their notes to go below par and were not received on deposit by our city banks and some of their country brethren. As Mr. BIGLER seemed to be quite satisfied with that state of things, and he will be satisfied now, but in view of the feeling in favor of resumption, he desires to carry a little water on both shoulders, and expresses himself in favor of coin, but not just now, nor for three years to come after next January, nor at any fixed period. The ex-Governor has not forgotten his old partisan tricks."

THE October trees are now in the full glory of their annual dress parade. The elms and hickories are arrayed in their garbs of yellow and bronze, and the beeches in robes that gleam as if dipped in molten gold. Showiest of all are the maples, which are absolutely splendid in their autumn regalia. Some of them show an array of pale gold, others a brilliant, intense golden blaze, while others still are conspicuous in their flaming robes of scarlet. We sometimes smile at the taste exhibited by savage or uneducated nations in their selection of colors; but was ever mortal so gorgeously apparelled as are the trees to-day? And yet, from the delicate shading, and the toning down by the interspersed neutral tints, all is in harmony. Trees are the most beautiful things in nature. In their friendliness every leaf seems to whisper good will, and they take one so lovingly into companionship that if he have a solitary spark of the true tree-worship in his soul, his affection goes out to them instinctively. What wonder that the Druids imagined sanctity in trees, or that our own aborigines committed the keeping of their dead to the spreading branches of some oak or maple? One might be excused even error in this cause of tree conservation, and receive forgiveness for so misquoting COWPER as to make him pronounce a curse upon a man who needlessly destroys a tree.

THE Boston *Post* is a Democratic paper, but it is strange how widely one Democrat differs from another in doctrine. One star does not differ from another in glory more than one Democrat differs from another on—the national bank question, for instance. Thus the Boston *Post* says:

"The bank question is in no form before the people in this canvass. Such a question cannot in any just sense become a political one, save by the action of the banks themselves, from which nothing of this sort is apprehended."

This may suit PESSHING and PIOLLET, individually, as they both own national bank stock; but it does not suit the Democracy of Pennsylvania, who are now shouting "Down with the National Banks!" In Massachusetts the the bank question may be out of the canvass; but Democracy in the Bay State and Democracy in Pennsylvania are two separate and distinct things. In Massachusetts it is *for* the national banks, in Pennsylvania *against* them; and the little slip that was made in putting national bank men on the Pennsylvania Democratic State ticket was simply one of those cruel misfortunes that will sometimes attend a party which changes its party creed too suddenly to inquire into the antecedants of its candidates.

THOMPSON, the Chairman of the Ohio Democratic State Committee charges fraud upon the Republicans, and has been caught at it himself. The following dispatch was sent from Toledo on the 14th:

"TOLEDO, O., October 14, 1875.
"*To J. G. Thompson, Columbus, O.:*
"Would a thousand majority in Wood county help us out?
[Signed] "E. S. DODD."

To this THOMPSON replied thus:

"COLUMBUS, October 14, 1875.
"It would do much good.
"J. G. THOMPSON."

The arrangement was to return a big fraudulent vote from Perrysburg, Wood county, and THOMPSON was evidently a party to the proposed rascality: but when it was found that it would not save ALLEN it was abandoned. The will, notwithstanding, passes for the deed. Isn't he a pretty fellow to be telegraphing East about ALLEN being cheated out of his election by frauds? If fraud could have saved him, it would have been committed boldly.

PROSPERITY may be somewhat laggard-footed here, but she has a strident tread in the West. Accounts from that section everywhere concur that business is as large and profitable as ever before. The crops average better than in any previous year. The exports of breadstuffs and provisions will be enormous. The hog crop alone at present prices will amount to $140,000,000, against fifteen to twenty millions before the war. The exports of provisions are estimated at $80,000,000, against ten before the war. There seems to be no limit to the foreign demand for our provisions, as all Germany is now taking our pork. With the same ratio of increase during the next fifteen years as in the past five, our exports of provision will equal those of cotton. In all this there is cause for hope. Prosperity in the West will eventually make itself felt here. There are careful observers who do not hesitate to predict that the aggregate accumulation of profits throughout the country will be greater this year than ever before. Our turn will come presently.

THE tone of all our leading Western exchanges is to the effect that business has revived there, and that the worst of the hard times are over in that section. Neither Chicago nor St. Louis has ever had a larger trade, it is said, than in the present year, while the good crops of the farmers give promise of as much trade next year. In the Eastern States, too, there is a visible improvement. Failures are by no means as frequent or as serious as they were a year ago. In every case of any moment it proves, on examination, that the firm in misfortune had gone into some kind of speculation and invited disaster. The explanation of the whole trouble is that money has been so abundant and cheap that it was difficult to put it to profitable use, and so the holders were tempted to go into outside "operations," perhaps with little experience, entailing ruin. As a rule while men attend faithfully to their proper business, and let other things alone, they come out all right.

THE *National Republic* justifies the lynching of a man in Ohio, charged with rape and murder, upon the ground that the courts are so slow in awarding justice to criminals. But the Republic pulls the wires, and the thieves, burglars, highwaymen and murderers of New York city manipulate him. Recorder HACKETT, having made himself a terror to the criminal classes, and given a point-blank refusal to remove "reliable, unbribable and discreet" court officers at the dictation of a Tammany committee, the Boss has thrown him overboard for a more ductile and plastic man, and there are yells of rejoicing in all the slums and stews of the place.

THE English farmers are just now rejoicing over two new varieties of American potatoes, known as the Snowflake and the Eureka. Experiments having been tried with them, the results show the production of 638 pounds from one pound of the former, and no less than 1,082½ pounds from one pound of the latter, which is pronounced the largest yield on record. The quality is also said to be superior to any potato hitherto known in that country.

THE clash between the Black Hills Indians and the hot-headed gold hunters is sure to come, sooner or later. The following local item from the Sioux City *Journal* is suggestive, in this connection:

"The Black Hills excitement has not all died away, and in fact there is considerable being done hereabouts in a quiet manner. Several parties yesterday outfitted in this city with the intention of making their way without much ado into the reputed gold country to pass the winter."

TOWNSHIP Republican meetings either have been or will be held in Franklin, Bradford, Tioga, Susquehanna, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, Juniata, Mifflin, Blair, Westmoreland, Indiana, Jefferson, Mercer, Venango, Crawford, Lawrence, Greene, Lebanon, Bedford and Somerset counties. The appointments embrace meetings in every township in each county. That is the way to do it.

"The correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, a pronounced Republican, writing from Philadelphia, characterizes the Democratic candidate for Governor has precedent for not resigning his position on the bench, in the case of Judge Woodward of this State and Judge Bedle in New Jersey."—*Post.*

Both of whom were dyed-in-the-wool Democrats, at the time. Our contemporary is not fortunate in its citations.

A BADLY bothered Irish Democrat thus appeals to Judge PERSHING for information. The probabilities are that he won't get it:

"An' now, Misther Pershing, darlint,
Ov yer honner's still I'll be bould
To ax the three hundhred-at-dirtrine,
That is safe for a poor bye to hould.
Sure it isn't meself that is wantin'
With Redikle lies to be fooled—
Is Dimmykrat money but paypur,
Or ould-fashioned silver an' goold?"

THE Philadelphia *Times* declares the Democracy insane, but still persists in leading the lunatic hosts. It was LUCIFER who would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven; and it remains for MCCLURE to vary the programme slightly by preferring to muster as chief-marshal of a band of madmen rather than be found as a private in the ranks of those who are sound in mind.

THE Democratic majority in Ohio last year was 17,000; now the Republican majority is 4,000. In Pennsylvania, last year, the Democratic majority was 2,500; and a gain similar to that of Ohio would give us about 20,000 majority for HARTRANFT. But no Republican in this State will be contented with that. We must do better than Ohio, and we will.

THE greatest, in fact almost the only, gains of the Democrats in Ohio are in the counties on the West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania borders. The Democrats in those States who were handy enough to slip over the line and vote, have plainly improved their opportunities. On a fair vote ALLEN would have been beaten at least 15,000.

ALABAMA is now the chief seat in the Southern States of the manufacture of hot blast charcoal iron. Specimens which have been sent forward to England are classed by prominent manufacturers as "best best," while the highest grade of iron is only "best best best." This iron trade is furnishing steady employment to hundreds of native whites and blacks.

"The Democracy of Iowa did not increase its vote by adopting a hard money platform."—*Post.*

Neither did the Ohio Bourbons better their condition by embracing the Pendletonian heresy. The people will have none of Democracy, no matter what disguise or alias it assumes.

THE Democrats conceded us from 2,500 to 5,000 majority in this county, before the Ohio election, and we suppose that, now, they will not grumble if we put the figures forward to from 6,000 to 8,000. If the other figures were good before BILL ALLEN got such a black eye, the figures we propose are certainly justifiable, now.

IT APPEARS that the Ohio Democrats kept up their little confidence game to the very end. The New York *World* of Friday says that on Wednesday of last week, when ALLEN'S election was claimed with so much mystery and confidence, "his defeat had been officially admitted in a confidential telegram to the Democratic managers in Pennsylvania."

SEVERAL Democratic papers in this State have lately announced that "Dr. STANTON was elected by the Democrats to succeed HARTRANFT in 1871." According to the best of our recollection, Dr. STANTON was elected by the Republicans, and was roundly abused during the campaign, by the Democratic press.

THE refusal of General BARTLETT to run on the Democratic ticket as candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts has completely upset the calculations of the Democratic managers, and so weakened their ticket that the general opinion is that a Republican victory in November will be exceptionally easy.

AMONG the lesser indications of reviving business may be noted the fact that during the first two weeks of the present month, postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards were sold to the amount of $2,005,000, being the largest sale ever made by the department within the time mentioned.

WHENEVER a business failure occurs now-a-days, the Democratic papers at once attribute it to the Republican victory in Ohio; which reminds us of the precocious youngster who, on being asked by his school-teacher what occasioned the saltness of the sea, instantly advanced the opinion that it was owing to the codfish.

A DISTINCTION with a difference. In the new Democratic State Constitution of Alabama there is included a provision exempting from the poll-tax for life all the soldiers of the late Rebel Confederacy who were severely maimed while in service. Union soldiers are not embraced.

THE fight of the national administration against the illicit liquor ring goes steadily on; trials are had, frauds are exposed, the thieves convicted—but all to no purpose. The fuss made over the "reform" Governor of New York for his war on the canal ring, not a solitary member of the corrupt combination has as yet been brought to grief.

THE *Post's* rooster has been found. The Republican papers of Ohio all bring us portraits of him, and he wears an exceedingly bedraggled look. The Republican chickens have pecked at him so much that he has n't enough feathers left on him to get a bank charter from PONTIUS PIOLLET.

TILDEN, at the last moment, sent a dispatch to Ohio expressing his ardent desire to see ALLEN elected. This has cost him the respect of his own people at home, and has not won for him a particle of sympathy abroad. The Ohio Democrats hate him as badly as before.

Twenty Reasons Why Hartranft Should Be Re-elected.

Because he has proved himself a capable, upright and honest Chief Magistrate.

Because he has conducted the affairs of the State with such good sense and sound judgment that even those who were opposed to him at his election three years ago, now say they can find no fault with him.

Because he is a modest, thoughtful, brave man, who carefully considers what is his duty and then quietly proceeds to do it, regardless of clamor or denunciation.

Because he is an Independent man in thought and action, and while courteous to all, is incapable of being unduly influenced by any.

Because he is a true patriot, has a deep and abiding love of country, and an honest pride in the prosperity of his native State and the development of its varied resources.

Because he is the uncompromising enemy of corruption and profligacy, and will not suffer them to exist in the government when in the power of his friends.

Because he is a gentleman, in the highest and best sense of the term, treats all men courteously, giving them a fair hearing on all subjects, and a decision dictated by a thoughtful regard for what is right.

Because in dealing with men who were disposed to resist the will by violence, and disturb the peace of society, he has displayed a combination of courage, caution and firmness that few men possess; and that are invaluable in the Chief Magistrate.

Because he is representative of the agricultural interest, by far the most important in our State—having been brought up on a farm, tilled the soil with his own hands, and understands the wants and necessities of that class of our citizens.

Because, as a man, his character is unimpeachable, and his personal surroundings covered by high regard for morality and virtue.

Because when the country was in danger he volunteered his services, and if necessary his life, for her preservation, and fought bravely to preserve the life of the nation.

Because his election will be a victory of the party which represents the elements of progress in our Government, and a defeat of those who would turn back the tide of progress and establish injustice and wrong.

Because his defeat would be a triumph of the heresy of inflation, a policy at war with all the principles of prosperity, and leading directly to repudiation.

Because those who seek to defeat him are mainly those who sympathized with the rebels in their desire to overturn the Government, and secretly regret that their efforts failed.

Because his election this year will go far to prevent a Democratic success next year, when of all times in our history, the Centennial of our Independence, we should have a national administration devoted to liberty, justice and right.

Because under the management of the party whose candidate he is, the debt of the State has been largely decreased, while under that of the Democracy it was constantly increasing.

Because the State tax on real estate, which was a burden on our agricultural interests, has been abolished under Republican management, and would be restored were the Democrats to get into power.

Because the defeat of a gallant soldier, and the election of a rebel sympathizer, would be a reflection on every soldier who fought to preserve the Union.

Because he is true to the fundamental principles of a republican government—liberty, justice and equality—while his opponent is thier enemy and has so proved himself.

Because should peril and danger threaten us we would have a Chief Magistrate in whom every patriot would repose the most unlimited confidence.

Because he is a true son of Pennsylvania—has always been faithful to her interests—defended her in time of war and labored for her prosperity in time of peace.

THE results of Democratic government in the City of Brooklyn were announced yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen. The debt of the city amounts to $43,000,000 in round numbers, while the assets (chiefly fictitious) are set down at $23,000,000. Where the Democrats have power, it must be admitted that they lose no time in making use of it. Alderman Ripley Ropes made the pleasing statement that the people of Brooklyn "would be called upon to pay $7,500,000 in taxes during the coming year." They will, of course, be only too delighted to pay it. The Democrats are so popular that they cannot decently be too high handed for their generous services. When the National balance-sheet is made like that of Brooklyn, this will be a proud and happy country.—*New York Times.*

FOR EXCHANGE FOR FARMS.

HOTEL, worth $6,000, at Dravosburg, Allegheny county, Pa.
DWELLING, worth $2,500, at Allhance, Ohio.
DWELLING, worth $5,000, at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.
FARM, worth $50,000, on Ohio river, can be had in exchange for City Property.
Several hundred improved Pennsylvania farms for sale, &c., at this Agency.
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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The TIN and COPPER business, No. 186 Liberty street, carried on by the undersigned partners, is from this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. The successor, EDWARD W. DEMMLER, is authorized to settle all accounts of the firm.
I. TH. DEMMLER & SON.
Pittsburgh, October 1, 1875.
To our friends and a generous public I recommend my successor to their future favors.
I. TH. DEMMLER.

$5 to $20 Per Day at home. Terms free Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

ELECTION NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, In and by the thirteenth section of the act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth." It is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof, I, JOHN H. HARE, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in said county on the FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, being the second day of the month, in the several election districts therein.

And as directed by said thirteenth section of the act of July, 1839, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting the Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further by the first section of the act of March 31, 1864:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

And whereas, by virtue of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania adopted December 16, 1873.

Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: *First*—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. *Second*—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a citizen thereof, he shall have been absent from the State, and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election. *Third*—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. *Fourth*—If twenty-two years of age, or upward, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony or breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

The electors of the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at No. 84 Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house, on Grant street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the public school house, corner of Ross and Diamond streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at city hall in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house on Grant street in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at school house corner of Penn avenue and Cecil's alley in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at Trimble's office, corner of Penn avenue and Cherry alley, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the wharfmaster's office on Allegheny wharf in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the office of the Clerk of Courts, at the court house in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the engine house, corner of Webster and Bennet street and Wylie avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the school house on Webster street, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at McCallin's livery stable, on Fifth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house on Ann street in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the Marion Exchange, corner of Marion street and Fifth avenue in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward, city of